FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH SOLIDARITY TRADE UNION CONGRESS DENOUNCED

BTA Commentary

AU131922 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Article by BTA commentator Ventseslav Karaivanov: "Impudent Political Provocation"]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Sep (BTA)--Mr Ventseslav Karaivanov, BTA special correspondent in Warsaw, writes today that the first stage of the "Solidarity" congress has once again shown who are the forces behind this "trade union".

In his dispatch published by ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME and NARODNA MLADEZH he notes that the congress has embarked on a course of open struggle against the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government, a line of complete rejection of socialism and its ideas, a line of militant anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

"The documents and resolutions of the congress show that 'Solidarity' is not a trade union organization, that it increasingly turns into an opposition political party, whose target is to take the power in the country and to do away with all healthy forces, to liquidate the achievements of socialism," stresses Mr Karaivanov.

He assesses the "appeal to the peoples of eastern Europe" adopted by the congress as a rude provocation and interference in the internal affairs of the states allied to Poland, who are rendering her moral and material help to overcome her economic difficulties.

The dispatch reads further: "The 'Solidarity' leaders dare call on the socialist community peoples 'to take the road of struggle for a free trade union movement.' Behind this demagogical phrase is concealed an appeal for change of the existing social structures in the countries of real socialism. This means that 'Solidarity' acts on behalf of the most reactionary forces in the West which since the establishment of the socialist system have been trying to destroy it."

"The documents and the resolutions of the 'Solidarity' congress reveal the true image of their inspirators and creators," stresses the journalist. "The political adventurists, instigated by the West, are not interested in the destiny of the working class, of the Polish people. Their target is to take power and they don't conceal their intentions. Moreover they are willing to broaden the crisis, to export their counterrevolution to the other socialist states in order to carry out their strategical plots of destroying the socialist system."

"In this crucial moment the Polish people should manifest firmness and determination in order to defend their socialist acquisitions. They should realize who are their true friends," is underlined in conclusion in the dispatch.

Workers Collectives

AU121830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The Kremikovtsi metallurgical workers expressed their concern today at the dangerous development of the situation in Poland. At a meeting held in the workshop for rolled metal production, Georgi Krumov, a foreman, read a letter to the Polish working people expressing the indignation of the Kremikovtsi metallurgical workers in connection with the actions of the Solidarity trade union congress.

[Begin Krumov recording]: We are angry and filled with indignation at the attempts of the Solidarity congress organizers to interfere overtly in the domestic affairs of working people in the fraternal socialist countries.

Addressing an appeal to working people in eastern Europe the authors of this appeal are actually trying to export counterrevolution to the other socialist countries. This is an attempt by the Solidarity organizers to grossly interfere in our domestic affairs. We workers of the rolled metal workshop at the Kremikovtsi metallurgical plant resolutely reject this Solidarity provocation and believe that working people in Poland will distance themselves from it and succeed in recognizing the true face of the leaders of this organization, that they will stand up united in the struggle against counterrevolutionary forces in order to defend the glorious cause of socialism. [end Krumov recording]. The meeting unanimously approved the letter submitted for adoption.

At the Dimitur Blagoev nonferrous metallurgical plant in Plovdiv the large collective of metallurgical workers also expressed their indignation at the activities of the Solidarity adventurers. Ivan Tyagov, hero of socialist labor, read a letter at a meeting appealing to the Polish workers.

[Begin Tyagov recording]: Dear class brothers, we Plovdiv metallurgical workers have been watching events in your country for a long time and with growing concern. We are alarmed by the striving of elements, alien to the workers class, hiding behind the mask of free trade unions to [words indistinct]. Permit us metallurgical workers who are disciples of Dimitur Blagoev to remind you of a statement made by our patron Dimitur Blagoev: "No one can defend the workers class better than the workers themselves." [end Tyagov recording].

A protest meeting was held at the Georgi Dimitrov shipyard in Varna against the provocatory document adopted by the Solidarity trade union in Poland--the so-called "appeal" to peoples in eastern Europe.

Nedyalko Kanev, secretary of the plant's BCP Committee, took the floor at the meeting. A letter of the Varna shipbuilding workers to Polish workers was adopted in which the workers and specialists of the shipyard express their concern over the Solidarity congress and call upon their colleagues in Gdansk to put an end to political irresponsibility.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FINLAND

AU042011 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Sep (BTA)--The Bulgarian trade union delegation led by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, returned from Helsinki today.

In Finland the delegation was on a formal and friendly visit at the invitation of the central organisation of the Finnish trade unions. At the talks held information was exchanged on the activity of the trade unions in the two countries and it was stressed that in the present aggravated international situation it is of particular importance to strengthen the unity of action in the international trade union movement, in order to resist the forces trying to push the world towards an arms race.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT EXHIBITION--An exhibition of West European art opened at the Shipka Gallery in Sofia. Exhibits of African and Far Eastern art are also displayed. The idea for this exhibition, which will later be housed in a special gallery, belongs to the late Lyudmila Zhivkova. The opening was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev and many other officials, as well as by representatives of cultural institutions and public figures. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 81 AU]

DZUR, DEFENSE MINISTERS LEAVE 'ZAPAD-81' AREA

LD122258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] USSR--Gen Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, and other ministers of defense of socialist countries, today left the area where USSR's Zapad-81 naval exercises took place (?They were) seen off at the airport by Marshall of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, soviet minister of defense.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON SOVIET EXERCISES, SOLIDARITY TU

LD131215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 13 Sep 81

[From the "Review of the Week" program presented by Petr Nemec]

[Text] NATO is carrying out a series of military exercises from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circles. Tens of thousands of American soldiers have been transported across the Atlantic. It is estimated that 75,000 men are involved. It is therefore rather interesting that so much has been written in the West about the Soviet Army's maneuvers, which could not compete in size with the series of NATO exercises, and which were limited to Soviet territory.

To complete the fabrications, it is stressed that the Soviet maneuvers were related to Poland. This can certainly fool nobody who has any idea about the conditions in which maneuvers took place and how much preparation they require: Even West German television was forced to state that the maneuvers had to have been prepared at least 2 years in advance and that this precluded any connection with Poland, particularly with the first congress of the so-called independent trade union Solidarity which finished on Friday. The congress has certainly endangered the future of Poland more than the bogie of Soviet maneuvers.

Reports from the congress clearly showed that this was a political congress rather than that of trade unions, and that it was aiming at taking over power. One of Solidarity's leaders said it all when he declared in an interview for GLOS WOLNY: Solidarity has at its disposal people who can form a government.

The goals are clear. The currents which from the very beginning saw Walesa's trade union as a base for political and not trade union activity have gained the upper hand.

The so-called message to the nations of Eastern Europe to create trade unions after the example of Solidarity should also be seen as a political provocation. We are sufficiently informed about the situation in Poland. The Gdansk congress has made its appeal at a time when the representatives of the Polish Government are asking a number of West European countries for loans, for preferment of payments and for supplies of food to feed its population. Solidarity is responsible, above all, for this situation. The socialist countries help as much as they can. In the end, however, Poles must help themselves by their own labor. One cannot live on loans. Solidarity's congress certainly did not help to ease the tension, but at least it made things more clear. Only a person naive in political matters can still view Solidarity as a trade union movement and its leaders as people interested in the protection of working people's rights.

Solidarity has not gained a right by its activity to advise others or arrogantly interfere in the internal affairs of states which give Poland selfless help.

POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS ACTIONS DENOUNCED

Referendum Call Scored

AU101326 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 81 p 7

["JL"-signed article: "'Referendum' Behind Sejm's Back?; 'Solidarity' Leaders Want To Push Through in an Illegal Manner Their Ideas About the Management of Enterprises in the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] Gdansk, 8 Sep (from our correspondent, ZR)--A demand was put forward at the "Solidarity" congress that a referendum be held in Poland on so-called workers' self-management, even against the Sejm's will and outside the framework of the legislative institutions. The congress resolution adopted on Tuesday even calls for the Polish parliament to be ignored if it approves the government's draft law on this self-management.

According to this organization's advisers, which include Jacek Kuron, the leader of the antistate KOR organization, "Solidarity" should press in the Sejm for a referendum on the program of self-management as adopted at the Third PZPR Central Committee session and on the program of self-management as conceived by "Solidarity's" leaders. From the attacks on the government and the PZPR, customary at this assembly, the PZPR Central Committee's concept should "fall through," that is, should be rejected.

Minister Ciosek, who headed the government delegation at the congress, in essence rejected the idea of the referendum. Nevertheless, the "Solidarity" leaders are declaring that if the Sejm does not agree to the plebiscite, they will organize it themselves and present the government with a fait accompli. In this way they are allegedly giving the Sejm the chance to "prove itself." According to "Solidarity's ideas, the future self-managing bodies should be run by the members of this organization, who would thus take over complete and universal control of the production processes and distribution. At the same time their intention is to gradually liquidate the legal rights of the bodies of people's power, such as are the National Councils.

As we can see, "Solidarity's" plans are being endorsed by some of "Solidarity's" journalist members, who are thus creating a "second front" in the information media. According to the ideas of "Solidarity's" leaders, practically all the information media should be directed and controlled exclusively by them.

Perhaps none of the journalists accredited to the congress are in any doubt now that "Solidarity" is not a trade union organization. As the 7 September press conference revealed, congress delegates are being manipulated with the objective of forcing through into the "Solidarity" statutes this or that amendment or making the congress adopt this or that declaration, mostly with anti-Soviet or antisocialist content.

Workers Repudiate 'Message'

LD111913 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The working people of our homeland decisively condemn the provocative message of the so-called Walesa's trade unions to the nations of East Europe.

At aktiv meetings today in CKD-Lokomotivka in Prague, in the Aritma-Voko-Vice electrical heating works in Prague-9, in the Mitas and other enterprises, people protested against the proceedings of Walesa's trade unions. Their so-called message was described there as an offensive pamphlet belittling the advantages of people in the countries of the socialist community.

Our reporter from North Bohemia, Jindrich Stahlavsky, will describe one of these rallies:

In the enterprise for chemical and metallurgical production at Usti-on-Elbe, an extraordinary meeting of deputies of individual workshop committees and of brigades of socialist work, representing 5,000 trade union members of this chemical enterprise, was held. At the meeting they unanimously condemned the congress of the so-called Walesa's trade unions in Gdansk which declared, apart from other provocations, "a message to the nations of East Europe" and showed clearly what is the real aim of this trade union. The workers of the chemical enterprise in Usti found a comparison for the current events in Poland, which in many ways resemble the year 1968 in our country. Participants in the meeting unanimously approved a resolution addressed to the Central Council of Trade Unions. In the resolution, they consider the so-called appeal of the Walesa's trade unions to be crude interference in the internal affairs of our country, and stress further that this pamphlet indirectly calls for the same route of disintegration and undermining of socialist advantages which is taking place in Poland these days.

Workers' Anger Reported

LD121540 Prague CTK in English 1504 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 12 Sep (CETEKA)--The so-called message to the nations of Eastern Europe issued at the "Solidarity" congress in Gdansk is a clear attempt to throw doubts upon the basic principles of people's power in socialist countries--this is how the antisocialist pamphlet is characterized by Czechoslovak workers.

They are pointing to the fact that the "message" as well as the whole congress convincingly prove the real intentions of those who have brought Poland to its present deep political and economic crisis.

The provocative "message" has been condemned by trade unionists from the society for chemical and metallurgical production from Usti nad Labem (Northern Bohemia) in a resolution stressing that the deliberations at the Gdansk congress in no way contributed towards solving the political and economic crisis in Poland. On the contrary, "Solidarity" strives only for power and against the socialist system.

Otto Hradecky, artist of merit and member of the South Bohemian Theatre in Ceske Budejovice, said that he understands the necessity to improve the situation on Poland's home market but stressed that this improvement can in no way be achieved by stating unrealistic demands. "The participants in the Gdansk congress arrogate the right to influence the development even in Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. However, we have our own experience from the activity of counterrevolutionary elements and this experience...is a durable warning against letting a similar situation be repeated," Otto Hradecky said.

Milan Cic, director of the Slovak Academy of Sciences Institute of the State and Law, stressed that "extremist circles at the 'Solidarity' congress in Gdansk have launched a direct and open struggle against the pillars of socialism not only in their own country, but they also try to interfere in the affairs of other socialist states."

"Solidarity's" demands "cannot be characterized but as antisocialist, counterrevolutionary and anarchic," Milan Cic said.

Workers of the Cigel mine in Prievidza stressed in their resolution their support to the conclusions of the 16th Communist Party Congress and to the peace policy of the Soviet Union. "Thus, we cannot remain indifferent to...the 'message' to the nations of Eastern Europe calling for the establishment of the so-called independent trade unions. Such action of 'Solidarity' exceeds the framework of its [word indistinct] and has nothing in common with the mission of trade unions in a socialist society," the resolution said, and strongly condemned "Solidarity's" attempts to interfere in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs.

Workers from the Trnava car factory stressed in a resolution that the "message to the nations of Eastern Europe" has nothing in common with workers' interests, and decided at their protest meeting to unequivocally support all progressive forces struggling for strengthening socialism in Poland, and to fulfill all internationalist obligations towards this fraternal nation.

More on Workers' Disagreement

LD132206 Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 13 Sep (CTK)--Czechoslovak workers respond with disagreement and indignation to the appeal of the "Solidarity" leaders to follow the destructive process which has disrupted the Polish economy and threatens the basic certainties of the Polish people.

Czechoslovak trade unionists expressed their views in many resolutions and interviews with CETEKA.

Jan Jonas of the regional trade union council in Hradec Kralove, Eastern Bohemia, said: "When following developments in Poland I have been puzzled by the hostile activities of the 'Solidarity'. Recently I visited Walbrzych, a friendly region of Eastern Bohemia in Poland [as received], and I realized where [word indistinct] 'new trade union policy' leads to. I spoke with many workers, and they all expressed their concern over the behaviour of 'Solidarity' which is aimed against the foundations of the construction of socialism in Poland."

"In the so-called 'message to the nations of Eastern Europe', 'Solidarity' leaders would like to advise the workers in socialist countries how to construct socialism. Everybody can see that it is a treacherous policy under the veil of the trade union movement," Jan Jonas stressed.

"We follow the developments in Poland, especially the actions of 'Solidarity' leaders, with concern," workers of the Kablo plant in Bratislava stressed in their resolution.

"Our workers condemn the unscrupulous attacks of 'Solidarity' against the party, government and progressively minded Polish citizens, and its provocative and rude conduct toward socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia," the resolution stressed.

"The so-called 'message to the nations of Eastern Europe' is a provocation which calls for struggle against the socialist system. We resolutely protest against this attitude of 'Solidarity' toward the workers in socialist countries," the resolution concluded.

Workers of the technical telecommunication centre in Bratislava stressed at a rally that the "Solidarity's" congress has become a derisive provocation of (?rightist) forces against the socialist system, and that the subversive activities of the organization culminated at the congress turning into an open struggle for power in the country, struggle against the Polish United Workers' Party, against the Polish Government and the people.

Workers of the ore mines in Banska Bystrica denounced in a resolution "Solidarity's" attempts at unscrupulous interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries, and sharply rejected the "Solidarity's" pamphlet, the so-called "message to the nations of Eastern Europe".

Prague Radio Comments

LD132024 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 13 Sep 81

[By Radio Prague news analyst Stefan Babiak]

[Summary] The documents approved at the end of Husak's talks in Libya and Ethiopia, and those of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation in Romania, have again confirmed that Czechoslovakia is in the forefront of countries enforcing the principles of peaceful relations among states, supporting the just settlement of conflicts and striving for social progress. Such a policy is particularly vital today. The aggravation of the international climate is connected with the policies pursued by Washington and Beijing. These are the forces opposed to granting genuine independence to Namibia or putting an end to the reign of the Chilean regime.

"There are other forces enjoying the support and encouragement of the reactionary circles. It is certainly no accident that the Solidarity trade union movement in Poland opened its first office abroad in New York. In an effort to please its patrons in the West, Solidarity at its congress in Gdansk, made it all too clear that the trade union is bent on eroding socialism in Poland. Solidarity's message to the nations of Eastern Europe, approved in Gdansk, was described by the Polish Foreign Ministry as a breach of the main principles governing Poland's foreign policy and the country's national interests.

"The Solidarity congress has done nothing to alleviate the gloomy economic situation in Poland, and even some of the congress delegates described the gathering as a review of forces vying for power. The Solidarity message was also denounced by the working people in the other socialist countries to whom the document was addressed. The voices coming from Czechoslovakia and other socialist states gave a resolute "no" to Solidarity's plans to disrupt socialism. Work alone was, and always will be, the chief source of our achievements, source of our security, says an open letter from 70,000 workers in the Moscow Zil carmaking factory, addressed to Polish workers. Truly, only honest work for the cause of socialism and peace constitutes the permanent and unchanging program followed by the socialist countries, says Radio Prague's news analyst Stefan Babiak in conclusion of his review of the events of the past week."

SMENA Series of Articles

AU111321 [Editorial Report] Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 3, 5, 7, 8 and 10 September, on page 2 in each instance, carries a series of Michal Havran articles--ranging between 700 and 900 words--on the author's recent trip to Poland, entitled "Our Staff Member's Notebook on the Present Poland."

In the first installment, Havran describes a stroll through Warsaw, paying particular attention to the supply situation in the Polish capital and contrasting the long lines in front of empty state-run stores with the abundance of goods at the Rozewicze black market. He also emphasizes the need for "conscientious, responsible work" and for halting the "marathon of strikes" as a prerequisite for breaking the "vicious circle" and improving the supply situation.

In the second installment, Havran reports on a Solidarity-organized bus drivers' strike in Radom, of which he was eyewitness. Having noted the "chaos and tension" and the "paralyzation of life in the city and its surroundings" caused by the strike, Havran reports on a session of representatives of Polish Industrial Branch Trade Unions in Ostrowiec, which he also attended. He juxtaposes Solidarity's strike and the Branch Trade Unions' "help to get the country out of the crisis" as evidenced by the Ostrowiec session. He also cites speakers in the Ostrowiec discussion on cases of people being fired for refusing to join Solidarity and on cases when "people who want to work must defend themselves against physical assaults" by Solidarity members.

In the third installment, Havran describes his visit to the town of Wyszkow near Warsaw and his conversation with the director of the local cooperative farms. He cites the director on the cooperative farm's relations with the private farmers of the area, on the private farmers' refusal to sell grain to the state--despite this year's good harvest--and on Rural Solidarity's failure to set up its branch in the town. Havran also mentions a recent "provocation" staged by Solidarity in Wyszkow, its attempt to "occupy a building belonging to the party." However, "thanks to the party organization's united position, the attempt was thwarted," Havran says.

The fourth installment of the series deals with the work of the Polish youth periodical PLOMIENE, whose editorial office Havran visited while in Poland. Havran praises the periodical for having done "a great deal of important political work in the struggle for strengthening the positions of socialism in Poland" since the publication of its first issue last November. According to Havran, PLOMIENE "introduces into the social and political tension the light of truth that is needed so much," and "belongs to the part of Polish press that helps to open people's eyes by furnishing concrete evidence demonstrating that only the socialist system guarantees Poland's future, and that only the party of Polish communists is capable of leading the country out of the acute crisis." To illustrate his point, Havran quotes extensively from PLOMIENE's "recent" article on Solidarity, entitled "The Government's Partner or Its Adversary?" which repotedly "unmasks the dangerous plans which a part of the Solidarity leadership has decided to pursue." Havran also notes that PLOMIENE's work has aroused "great displeasure on the part of the 'Solidarity' extremists." According to Havran, "offensive telephone calls and letters are being addressed" to the periodical and "there is even no lack of direct threats that physical force will be used" against it.

The last, fifth installment of the series is devoted to the work of the Polish Socialist Youth Union [ZSMP], with 2 million members the largest youth organization in Poland. Speaking about the organization's orientation, Havran says that it "clearly endorses the PZPR's program," which he sees as a "sign of courage" in the present situation in Poland. He stresses the "extraordinarily complicated conditions" under which ZSMP works, saying that it is "in the center of attacks by rightwing forces" and the victim of a "propaganda blockade" imposed by Polish Radio's youth studio and "many newspapers and periodicals, foremost among them--of course--the weekly SOLIDARNOSC." Havran also attributes to "manipulation" and the work of "pressure groups" that Jerzy Jaskierna, chairman of the ZSMP Main Council, was not elected a member of the PZPR Central Committee at the recent congress. He says that "most members of the youth organization could not understand the paradox. At its congress, ZSMP clearly took its place at the side of the PZPR, yet the youth organization's top representative was not elected a Central Committee member." In concluding, Havran discusses the problems confronting Polish youth and its organizations today, listing "the threat of unemployment, which would particularly affect young people," the shortage of apartments for young families, inflation and its effect on young workers with low wages, and the "pressing situation" in general as the most urgent of them.

GUSTAV HUSAK CONCLUDES VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Report on Talks

LD111712 Prague CTK in English 1116 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 10 Sep (CETEKA correspondent)--Official talks opened here Friday between a Czechoslovak party and state delegation and a delegation of socialist Ethiopia.

The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, and the Ethiopian delegation is led by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The delegations of Czechoslovakia and socialist Ethiopia, led by Gustav Husak and Mengistu Haile Mariam, respectively, noted with satisfaction that their views on the topical problems of the international situation are fully identical.

They said that the intentions of imperialism and international reaction, trying to thwart international detente, have worsened the overall situation in the world, and that the interference of imperialist forces and international reaction in the affairs of African states means a grave threat to the unity of nations of this continent and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

They stressed the need to strengthen the unity of progressive African countries with the states of the socialist community and other progressive and peace forces.

The Czechoslovak delegation praised the support of socialist Ethiopia for all (?its efforts in Africa) and all over the world fighting against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed on behalf of the Ethiopian people gratitude for Czechoslovakia's solidarity in the strengthening of revolutionary achievements in socialist Ethiopia.

The delegations appreciated the progress in the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between their countries, and discussed the possibilities of its further development.

Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke about the progress in the present stage of the Ethiopian revolution and the great effort of socialist Ethiopia's Government and people in the economic and social spheres. The Czechoslovak delegation appreciated the successes of the Ethiopian people in the principal social and economic transformations in the country, and its struggle for preserving and strengthening its revolutionary achievements. It reiterated the support of the Czechoslovak people for the Ethiopian revolution.

National Day Ceremonies

LD120958 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Sep (CTK)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, head of the visiting Czechoslovak party and state delegation, attended here Saturday a rally marking Ethiopia's national day--the seventh anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy and establishment of new, revolutionary and people's power.

The seven years since the overthrow of the monarchy have been characterized by often difficult nation-wide struggle for the removal of backwardness inherited from the previous period and construction of a new society on a socialist basis.

Ethiopia has already achieved considerable results in the realization of progressive socio-economic changes--90 percent of its industry is controlled by the state, agricultural cooperatives are being established, the network of hospitals and health centres is extending etc. Some 9 million people have learned to read and write in the campaign for the removal of illiteracy and in seven years this problems is to be completely solved in Ethiopia.

Leaders at Theater Performance

LD122326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2000 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Comrade Gustav Husak and members of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation visited the national theater in Addis Ababa tonight and saw a cultural program performed in their honor. A delegation of socialist Ethiopia headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam also attended the festive performance.

Official Talks Conclude

LD131530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Official talks between the Czechoslovak party-government delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and a delegation of socialist Ethiopia headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia, ended in the national palace in Addis Ababa this morning.

At the end of the talks a friendship treaty between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia was signed in the presence of the two delegations by the highest representatives of the two countries, Gustav Husak and Mengistu Haile Mariam. The 2-year treaty confirms the determination of the two countries to strengthen and broaden mutual friendship, all-round cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Felleke-Gedle Giorgis, member of the Executive Committee of the COPWE Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, today signed in the presence of the highest representatives of the two countries and members of the two delegations a consular agreement between Czechoslovakia and socialist Ethiopia.

Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy federal premier and (Addis Pedla) member of the COPWE Central Committee and deputy chairman of the highest council for the campaign for development and central planning signed a document today on the talks between the delegations of the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia on the development of commercial, economic and scientific-technological relations.

Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban and member of the COPWE Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Trade Wollie Chekol signed a protocol between the governments of the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia on establishing an intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Ethiopian commission for economic, commerical and scientific technological cooperation and on the statute of this commission.

A joint communique was also signed at the end of the official talks between the Czechoslovak party-government delegation and the delegation of socialist Ethiopia.

Friendship Treaty Signed

LD132006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and socialist Ethiopia, signed today at the conclusion of the Czechoslovak-Ethiopian talks in Addis Ababa by the highest representatives of both countries, Gustav Husak and Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The treaty says the high contracting parties will--in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism--further deepen relations of mutual friendship and solidarity. They will develop all-round cooperation based on respecting state sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, equality and noninterference into internal affairs. The two sides will in all ways endeavor to broaden and intensify mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral economic, trade, cultural and scientific-technological cooperation on a long-term basis with a view to contributing to increasing the well-being of the peoples of both countries.

The high contracting parties will develop an all-round cooperation and exchange of experiences in the sphere of science, culture, education, the health service, literature, art, film, television, radio, the press, physical education, sports and tourism, and in other spheres, with the view to better understanding the life, work and achievements of the peoples of the two countries.

The high contracting parties will continue to endeavor consistently to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and to broaden and deepen the process of detente in international relations, to achieve general and total disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. With these goals in mind, they will also actively implement the solving of all international conflicts by peaceful means without violating the rights of states, defined by the UN Charter, for individual and collective self-defense.

They will continue to support the fight against the forces of imperialism and for the total liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in all their forms and manifestations. They will always demonstrate active solidarity with and support for the movement of the nonaligned countries in this fight, and they will support all nations fighting for freedom, independence, sovereignty and social progress, for the right of nations to decide on their natural resources and their utilization, and for the creation of a new international economic order based on equality and justice.

The high contracting parties will continue actively to contribute to the ensuring, maintaining and strengthening of international peace and security, and to the efforts to prevent the plans, plots and attacks of the enemies of peace, and the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction.

They reconfirm their loyalty to strict adherence to the principles of the inviolability of state borders and territorial integrity as the most important prerequisite for the preservation of peace and security.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and socialist Ethiopia further says that the high contracting parties will continue to jointly assess important international questions affecting the interests of both countries and questions (?concerning peace). They will solve all questions that may arise in the interpretation or implementation of the treaty through bilateral negotiations and in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding.

The treaty does not affect obligations arising from the international treaties binding both countries. The treaty is subject to ratification and will become effective as from the date the ratification documents are exchanged. It will be in force for a period of 20 years and will always be automatically extended by a further 5 years unless one of the high contracting parties communicates its intention to terminate the validity of the treaty.

GUSTAV HUSAK, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT TO PDRY

Report on Arrival

LD131742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] The CSSR party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today arrived in Aden for an official friendly visit to the PDRY.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the Government of the PDRY.

Shortly after 1400 a special plane landed at Aden airport. All the way from the frontier the plane was escorted by an honor unit of the Yemeni Air Force. A 21-gun salute was fired as the delegation left the plane for the festively decorated airport displaying the Czechoslovak and Yemeni flags and slogans of greetings.

The highest Czechoslovak representative was welcomed off the plane by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, and Young Pioneers handed to the Czechoslovak guest a bouquet of flowers.

Gustav Husak, accompanied by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, then mounted the platform of honor. The national anthems were played and Gustav Husak inspected the honor guard. Following this he exchanged greetings with some other leading representatives of the YSP. The Supreme People's Council Presidium and the Government of the PDRY, representatives of the diplomatic corps and Czechoslovak citizens working in the PDRY.

After that the highest Czechoslovak representative and his entourage left for his Aden residence. The route from the airport was festively decorated with flowers and portraits of the highest representatives of both countries. On his way through the city Gustav Husak was cordially greeted by the citizens of the capital of Yemen.

After arriving at his residence, Comrade Gustav Husak briefly met 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and gave a statement to representatives of the PDRY mass media.

First, he expressed his gratitude for the invitation to visit the PDRY and for the cordial welcome afforded to all members of the delegation. He said that the Czechoslovak people much appreciate the activity of the YSP and the Government of the PDRY because of its progressive internal policy and principled stances on international questions, above all the stance of solidarity in the anti-imperialist front and the struggle against reaction. The PDRY, led by the YSP, is playing a progressive role not only in the Arab world but also on the Asian and African Continents. Because of this principled stance the CSSR considers the PDRY a close friend.

The highest Czechoslovak party and state representative described cooperation between the CPCZ and the YSP as friendly and comradely. He said that the present visit would strengthen these relations. The bonds of friendship will be confirmed in a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This document envisages the further broadening of all-round cooperation between the PDRY and the CSSR and will be a significant milestone int he relations between these two countries. Comrade Gustav Husak, on behalf of the Czechoslovak people, greeted the courageous people of the PDRY who are fighting for their freedom, independence, social equality and peace in the world. These are also our goals, and for this reason I regard cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the PDRY as important, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR said in the conclusion of the statement given to the Yemeni press.

Husak Activities

LD132140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2000 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, who is on an official friendly visit in the PDRY, this afternoon laid a wreath at the martyrs memorial in the port quarter of Aden, At-Tawahi. Following this, talks began between the highest representatives of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the PDRY, Gustav Husak and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who met in the presidential palace in Aden. Later, the talks were joined by other members of the two delegations.

The highest representatives of the two countries assessed the current state of cooperation between the CPCZ and the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and between the two countries, and discussed further possibilities of its broadening and deepening in all spheres. They also discussed topical questions of the current international situation with an emphasis on the situation on the Arab Peninsula. They jointly emphasized the need for cooperation and coordination between the progressive Arab countries and the states of the socialist community.

After the talks, the highest representative of the PDRY, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, acting on behalf of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, presented Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, with the Revolutionary Order of 14 October. This highest Yemeni state distinction was awarded to Comrade Gustav Husak as an expression of thanks for his contribution to the strengthening of cooperation and friendship between the CPCZ and the YSP and between both countries.

In a short speech, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad praised Comrade Gustav Husak's contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two nations, and highly praised the firm and principled stance of Czechoslovakia and its support for world national-liberation movements. The highest representative of Democratic Yemen said the distinction was also symbolically presented to all Czechoslovak communists and all people for their firm stance in the fight against imperialism and for the construction of socialism, and for their internationalist stance.

Comrade Gustav Husak expressed thanks for the high distinction and the words addressed to the CPCZ and all Czechoslovak people: I accept this distinction, Comrade Gustav Husak said, as an expression of praise for the work of Czechoslovak communists and all working people. Comrade Gustav Husak highly praised the policy of the PDRY and its party, which is working in complicated circumstances and in an equally complicated part of the world. He underlined that the high distinction committed us to further deepen and strengthen cooperation between the two countries and to continue in the joint fight against imperialism.

'Ali Muhammad Nasir, general secretary of the YSP and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidum and the Council of Ministers, tonight gave a festive dinner in honor of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other members of our party and state delegation.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES REAGAN ON DISARMAMENT

AU111159 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 81 p 7

[Vladimir Divis commentary: "'Inspection on the Spot,' or Confidence-Building Measures? A Forked Tongue"]

[Text] Recently, U.S. President Reagan again tried to create the impression that he is interested in halting the nonsensical arms race. His "warning" according to which the Soviet Union allegedly has in fact no other alternative but to accept the conditions dictated from the White House, otherwise it will get into an economically complex situation, has evoked embarrassment even among the United States' NATO allies.

Such and similar speeches from a position of strength do not intimidate the Soviet people. Similarly, 40 years ago, Hitler, too, counted on some sort of "weakness" of the Soviet economy. However, the course of World War II showed how greatly he miscalculated.

This time also Reagan did not leave anyone in doubt about his stance of rejection toward the SALT treaties; nevertheless, he intimated a "willingness" to hold negotiations with Soviet representatives on a "legitimate and verifiable" arms limitation, a thing which according to him SALT-II, signed by his predecessor J. Carter, allegedly does not guarantee. The fact that American military experts themselves are of a different opinion in this respect obviously does not bother him. Even in the course of the negotiations about the SALT-I and SALT-II treaties, they acknowledged that today's most modern high-performance and accurate electronic instruments working in satellites circling the earth provide sufficient qualitative information for an effective control over compliance with the treaties by both sides . It is certain that Reagan knows very well that in space today it is possible to effectively search for and survey opponent's missile launching pads, troop movements, construction of new military facilities, deployment of new types of weapons and the like.

However, this is still not enough for President Reagan. He wants an "inspection on the spot"--in other words he demands the legalization of the ordinary, and today already less effective, kind of espionage. What is involved here is obviously only a pretext to block the negotiations.

However, satellite surveillance is only the basic part as regards information about the opponent's strength and plans. Within the framework of its peace policy, the Soviet Union--in contrast to Reagan--has submitted proposals for a genuinely effective deepening of trust between East and West: instead of the unjustified "inspection on the spot," to mutually inform one another about larger movements of troops in the most sensitive part of the European Continent. The USSR was the first to begin inviting observers from neutral countries to military exercises. Recently, it proposed to further expand this zone of confidence to practically the major part of Europe.

The present Reagan maneuvering is quite specifically targeted. He used one language, bellicose, when speaking to the U.S. militarist circles who helped him to the presidency; for his West European allies he has another language, a "soothing" one. That, however, does not change the fact that in his statements directed across the ocean to Europe he often uses absolutely unconvincing arguments, such as in this case, for example, when he even got into conflict with the views of the Pentagon experts.

The Reagan speech again confirmed the fact that his declarations about willingness for disarmament talks with the USSR in the near future belong to the category of rhetorical exercises, calculated to deceive disturbed West European allies and the world public.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK YOUTH LEADERS--The Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union convened on 2 September in Bratislava and discussed and approved certain cadre changes. The session was attended by P. Kuklis, head of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee department; and J. Prochazka, secretary of the union's Central Committee. M. Zaleta was released from his post as member and Presidium member of the union's Slovak Central Committee, as well as from his post as chief editor of the daily SMENA. H. Vacha, member of the union's Slovak Central Committee Presidium, was released from his union duties as Secretariat member and secretary of the Slovak Central Committee, and approved for the post of chief editor of the daily SMENA. D. Longauer was elected member of the Presidium and Secretariat and secretary of the union's Slovak Central Committee. The session agenda also included other cadre issues. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO

Meets Federal Congress

LD102006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1929 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Sep (ADN)--A festive session of the Federal Congress was held at midday on Thursday in the Mexican capital. The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, was warmly welcomed by Luis Forias, president of the Federal Congress and the House of Representatives, and by representatives of all parliamentary parties. The GDR head of state delivered an address to the representatives and senators. Mebmers of the diplomatic corps were also present.

Honecker's Speech to Congress

LD110843 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2037 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Sep (ADN corresondent)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, made the following speech to the senators and deputies of the Federal Congress of the United Mexican States:

Dear Mr President,

Esteemed senators and deputies,

It is a great pleasure and honor to be able to address you in this noble building which embodies the dignity, sovereignty and independence of the great Mexican nation. Please permit me on the occasion of this significant event, which in the eyes of the world manifests the friendly ties between our states and people, to convey to you the most cordial greetings of the deputies of the People's Chamber of the GDR, the highest people's representative body of our country.

Please allow me at the same time to congratulate you on this new, beautiful and suitable congress building. I wish you successful work for the benefit of the Mexican people.

From the experiences gained in decades of parliamentary work I share the view that it is part of the noble tasks of parliaments to work for international friendship and the good development of relations between states. We note with satisfaction that the role of parliaments in international life is increasing. This was clearly reflected in the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union held in the autumn of last year in Berlin, the capital of the GDR.

Ladies and gentlemen, my visit is the expression of the high level of relations between the GDR and the United Mexican states and their dynamic development, which is beneficial for both sides. These relations express agreement on mankind's highest ideals, and have many roots in historic, political and cultural areas. The prospect for these relations at the same time is derived from the firm will to do everything for the wellbeing and happiness of our peoples in the upheaval of our time.

Nearly 200 years ago Alexander von Humboldt, who is called by many people the "second discoverer of America," laid the foundation for the good development of German-Mexican relations. Even today it still fills us with pride that the legendary president of Mexcio, Benito Juarez, awarded a great son of our country, as the first and only foreigner, the title "For Services to the Fatherland." The undivided sympathy of this outstanding social scientist belonged to the Mexico's fight for independence, nay the whole of America.

Alexander von Humboldt viewed the then impending historic changes among, as he himself formulated it, the "great revolutions which caused mankind from time to time great commotion."

He placed his work fully and wholeheartedly in the service of this concern and he wrote: may it "be useful to those who are called upon to watch over the welfare of the country." In particular his work was to spread the important truth that the wellbeing of the Indian race is closely tied to that of the others and that there can be no permanent happiness for it unless it can participate on an equal footing in the achievements which derive from the progress of civilization and the perfecting of the social order.

Mr. President, dear senators and deputies, it is my wish at this moment to refer back to the time when the Soviet Union and the United Mexican States were the only countries in which the German anti-fascists were recognized by the governments and the parliaments as the only legitimate representatives of their people, as allies in the war against fascist Germany. I want to express my thanks in front of this high body to the Mexican people who because of their sense of national honor and because of their responsibility for civilization they offered friendship and solidarity to the German anti-fascists and saw in them the hope of a new, humanistic Germany. This new Germany is represented today by the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil, the GDR, which has made a principle in its constitution of peace and not war and friendship and not hatred among nations.

Forty years ago in Mexico ther appeared for the first time in German one of the most important novels of our time. I am speaking of "Das Siebte Kreuz" by Anna Seghers, who lived among you with the writer Ludwig Renn and Bodo Uhse, the cultural representative Alexander Abusch and many others. When they returned home after fascism had been smashed by the Anti-Hitler coalition and its leading force, the Soviet Union, they expressed their sincere thanks to the Mexican Government. They combined their thanks with the promise to work for a true friendship between the democratically renewed Germany and Mexico, as true friends of Mexico. Looking back, one can say that the representatives of German culture who returned from Mexican exile became active co-founders of the new Germany--which rested on a anti-fascist foundation--namely the GDR.

Anna Seghers wrote recently that Mexico had made the greatest impression on her. I have learned much, she said, in this country. Mexico is a country in which, wh I lived there, people expressed themselves mainly by the visual arts. The painter of the Mexican murals have painted everything that has played a role in the revolutionary history of their people and their sentiments and thoughts. They have made a contribution to the art of their own people and that of the world, which is only possible if the ideas which move the world take hold of the artists. To me, Mexico is a living reality, our great woman writer said. It deserves our friendship. Anyone who promotes and cultivates it has my good wishes, Anna Seghers told us.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the world of today differs fundamentally from that of yesterday when it was the most important task to free Europe from the Nazi barbarity. Thanks to the victory of the USSR and its allies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and the undaunted efforts of the German resistance fighters for a new Germany, as well as the results of post-war developments, a state has come into being on German soil in the shape of the GDR.

This state for years has proved itself a bulwark of peace and progress and at the same time, in accordance with its internationalist duty, practices solidarity with all peoples fighting for their freedom and independence from colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialist claims in Africa, Asia and Latin America, In clear realization of the living interrelationship between the national and international issues of which your president spoke recently, our people feel linked by the closest ties with the great people of Mexico.

Of great importance for widening the path which will also guarantee to the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean the right of choosing for themselves their own form of government and social system, is their constantly affirmed foreign policy axiom that no one must be excluded from international cooperation because he has a different social system.

As the most striking expression of this we regard and appreciate Mexico's friendship and cooperation with the revolutions in Cuba and Nicaragua, as well as its recognition of the authentic, representative people's opposition in El Salvador. The positive results of the meetings of your president, Lopez Portillo, with the chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, my friend and comrade, Fidel Castro, can but have a favorable influence on the realization of our common ideals: the strengthening of peace, of independence and of the progress of people.

The GDR will always be found at the side of those who consistently defend the right of people to national sovereignty and self-determination. We are opposed to any form of interference, blackmail and intimidation and to the establishment of training camps for terrorists and counter-revolutionaries who will carry out acts of sabotage, assassinations and other operations in various Caribbean countries. We condemn with the utmost emphasis South Africa's criminal aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. One can not overlook that at the recent meeting of the UN Security Council, the condemnation of the racist regime in Pretoria was prevented only by a veto. Safeguarding peace and security in southern Africa is an urgent necessity if our efforts to secure freedom human dignity for everyone are to remain credible.

Mr President, the GDR, despite the attempts at interference by imperialist circles, has arisen from the ruins of the Second World War and has taken its place among the 10 leading industrial nations in the world. She has modern industry and agriculture and a high level of development of intellectual life. During the past three decades for instance over 1.4 million citizens of our country of just 17 million citizens completed university or technical college studies in order to place their knowledge at the service of the country.

Several of your parliamentary colleagues have already had the opportunity of getting to know our country. I hope you were able to see for yourselves how passionately the people of the GDR work for growth and prosperity, stability and full employment, for the safeguarding of a peaceful life and the happiness of their children. This policy, directed at the wellbeing of the people, was once again affirmed in the spring of 1981 at the 10th SED Party Congress. As its development has shown, it is being supported by all workers and by all the people.

The 10th SED Congress adopted a continuation of our course for the 80's, in which the economic and social policies are united. Despite the crises in the world we will be able, on the basis of close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and our own performances, to fully participate in the international division of labor and also to dynamically develop our national economy in the years 1981-85 period.

We intend to increase national income, industrial goods production and labor productivity by around 5 percent per annum. We intend to increase retail trade turnover and the net money incomes of the population by about 4 percent while at the same time maintaining stable prices for goods of basic requirements, rent and public utility charges. We regard housing construction as the center of our social policy. During the past 10 years we have built or modernized 1.4 million homes; between 1981 and 1985 it will be 950,000 homes. All of this is the result of the creative work of all the people, which makes it possible to increase further its material and cultural living standards.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, on whichever continent the peoples might live, that which they need above all to form their lives as they would wish is peace. We highly appreciate the contribution which the United Mexican States and especially President Jose Lopez Portillo, are making in resolving this vital question to mankind. We share fully and completely the position which your president underlined in his government declaration of 1 September of this year with the words that a peace must be created which is not only a state of non-war, but which is an active process of international cooperation for the benefit of everyone.

At the top of GDR foreign policy stands constructive cooperation in securing international peace, the fight for an end to the arms race, for arms limitation and above all disarmament. We feel this especially to be our task after two destructive world wars which started from German soil. Such a continuous policy of peace arises from the foundation of our state.

As is known, the GDR is near the Federal Republic of Germany, at the border between the socialist social system and the capitalist social system, between the military coalitions of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The questions of war and peace present themselves here particularly with all their urgency and all their consequences. And it is precisely here that the fundamental significance of the recognition, that there is no sensible alternative to the peaceful co-existence of states of differing social systems, becomes clear.

To secure world peace is the most important task of our time. Through the manipulations of the most aggressive imperialist circles, through the armament policy of NATO, the international situation has worsened significantly for some time. Obviously the respective circles give precedence to confrontation over detente. Decisive proof of this is given by the long-term arming program of NATO in 1978, the Brussels decision of the alliance in 1979 on stationing new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the non-ratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States, and not least,the most recent decision by Washington to produce the neutron bomb against the declared will of world public opinion. With all these things an attempt is made to gain military-strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Although illusory, it is dangerous. Such steps of confrontation considerably increase the danger for mankind to slide and disappear into the inferno of a nuclear world war. But this must never happen. Peace must be reliably safeguarded for today's and future generations. It must become the normal form of life for the peoples and the normal form of their relations.

Fully in this spirit the GDR along with her allies, pursues her foreign policy concept. In this she strictly implements the final act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation as a whole. She acts in accordance with that European set of treaties which, also proceeding from the results of World War II and the post-war development, created an essential foundation for the process of detente. And I should not like to leave unmentioned that our state has made in many ways its constructive contributions.

Our efforts are directed at stopping the arms race and at concrete progress concerning arms limitation and disarmament, which will be brought about through serious negotiations in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security. Of great importance, above all, is the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. As is known the USSR has more than once declared its willingness to continue the necessary negotiations with the United States without delay. We favor a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range missiles by the NATO countries and the Soviet Union now. That means for this hardware, including the forward-based nuclear arms of the United States in Europe, to be frozen quanititatively and qualitatively at the present level. It would be most useful if an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament could be convened through the Madrid review conference of the Helsinki conference.

Our continent and the world do not require the replenishment of arsenals with arms, but the limitation and reduction of the race for all kinds of arms, in particular, nuclear arms. Not the raising of the level of military confrontation but its lowering and the development of a mutually beneficial cooperation must be the objective. In the interest of world peace the objective is to settle international contentious questions not through threats or the application of force, not by military means, but to bring about a sensible and just solution at the negotiating table. That is our position.

As I have been able to note with satisfaction we agree on the basic questions of peace, disarmament and detente with the United Mexican States, this high parliament.

At present we regard it as a most urgent task that the worsening tensions in the world be overcome and an arrangement of international relations be achieved. All the positive things which were achieved on the path of detente with great effort must be maintained and expanded. In order to stabilize peace permanently, not only the temporary, but the thorough, long-term amelioration of the world situation is required. We are prepared to join all those for the safeguarding of peace who genuinely strive toward that same goal. And the voice of the parliamentarians carries great weight also in this vital question for mankind.

Mr Pre[illegible]at, ladies and gentlemen, I am able to note with pleasure that relations between the GDR and the United Mexican States are developing well. They are also an example of the living power of peaceful coexistence. In the political area the application of its principles has proved itself outstanding also in the relationship between our states. Economically, our countries complement each other and work together for their mutual benefit. Thus, during the past few years trade and scientific-technological cooperation have developed favorably. In the economic sector new forms of cooperation, useful for both sides, were found. I am convinced that the talks during my stay will lead to further progress in both our interests.

When Mexico nationalized its oil in 1938 it accomplished a pioneering deed emulated a quarter of a century later by many states liberated from colonialism. The principle of national sovereignty over natural and mineral resources is gaining increasing general international recognition. It is part of the worldwide struggle for national independence, freedom and social progress.

Please allow me, in this connection, to pay tribute to the great endeavours and manifold initiatives undertaken by your president of state, my highly esteemed host, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, in order to bring about democratic and just international economic relations at various levels. This is a very significant question for peace and economic relations between peoples having equal rights. I should also like to stress that we concur with President Lopez Portillo's concept of achieving the economical use of raw materials and fuels, which takes into account the well-being of the whole of mankind.

In discussing the relations between our two countries, the numerous friendly contacts deserve mention which exist in various areas and which serve to get to know one another. Let me pay special tribute also to the meetings by the parliamentarians, the exchange of artistic groups, exhibitions, artists, sportsmen, scientists, youngsters, which today are virtually an everyday occurance of our relations.

Reliable partnership and mutual trust are likewise a basis calculated to develop our cooperation further. The positive results of the past years encourage us to look forward to the future of our relations with optimism.

Mr President, we are deeply impressed by the cordial sympathy with which we were received in your country and which has been shown to us since. This is to us proof of the friendly feelings which unite our peoples and nations. To cultivate and deepen them will be our joint concern. I should like to wish you for your responsible work best successes for the benefit of the Mexican people.

Thank you most sincerely for your attention.

Honecker Hosts Dinner

LD121235 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0130 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (ADN)--Chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, gave a dinner at the Fiesta Palace Hotel in Mexico City on Friday afternoon in honor of his host, President Jose Lopez Portillo. It was attended by the members of Erich Honecker's official entourage, officials of the Mexican Government and other representatives of the host country, as well as by heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Mexico. Proposing a toast, Erich Honecker said: "Behind me and the representatives accompanying me are the stirring hours of our first meeting with Mexico. We have conducted an open and valuable exchange of views with you, Mr President, and the gentlemen of your entourage. We have gained many impressions, absorbed unforgettable experiences and achieved concrete results. All this gives us great satisfaction." Erich Honecker expressed his warmest thanks. He said: "We can state with great pleasure that the GDR is in agreement with the United States of Mexico on questions of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

"This includes the necessity of taking a persistent stand against any attempts to undo what has been achieved so far and push the world back into the cold war," Erich Honecker continued. "Although our visit has not yet ended, I can say that it will stimulate relations between our states and peoples in many ways. It has become a high point in our friendly relations (?and enables us) to consider new, higher goals for this cooperation. I am convinced that by this dialogue we have rendered an effective contribution to the further all-round deepening of our bilateral relations and to the strengthening of peace, detente and international cooperation.

"In dealing with the mythological figure of the 'plumed serpent' Mr President, you have in your literary work provided an impressive personification of the need for the preservation of peace. During our talks we too sensed again and again your strong commitment to this fundamental humanist concern." Erich Honecker voiced his certainty that "our governments are aware of their responsibility for the fate of mankind. They are ready to support all initiatives and proposals to this end."

Jose Lopez Portillo replied: "This was without doubt an important meeting, a stimulating and exemplary meeting." At the present time full of shadows and on the threshold of the cold war, a meeting like this one is a stimulating event. It strengthened the belief in a world capable of sharing fundamental feelings and thoughts. "I take the liberty," the president went on, "to again take up an idea which I have voiced on repeated occasions: People have the right both to hold different views and to share the same views. There is as much dignity and as much human substance in differences of views as there is in identity of views."

President Jose Lopez Portillo drew attention to the differences between the GDR and Mexico as regards their geographical situation, level of development population figures and the problems arising therefrom. "We belong to different worlds in the sense of the political, economic and social systems. Your environment is different from ours and this meeting was exemplary because of all these fundamental differences. It has been shown that political good will and intellectual honesty have the right to search for agreement, the president added. "Our points of agreement are of an essential nature. We agree on the way in which we look at the big international questions on the principles according to which this analysis must be made. We were also able to find additional factors which can foster our relations. It is therefore not purely rhetorical when we declare that this meeting was stimulating because it gives us faith in the identity of the human spirit."

"Only the sinister interplay of interests can see inevitable struggle and destruction in human encounter," Jose Lopez Portillo emphasized. "We have shown here that agreement is possible. We have shown here that it is possible to erect a solid structure on the basis of what unites us and not on what separates us. I believe that if mankind follows our example, we shall be much better fitted to embark on the road of peace."

Portillo Dinner Toast

LD112052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0137 GMT 11 Sep 81

["Text of Toast by Jose Lopez Portillo"--ADN heading; by ADN correspondent]

[Text] Mexico City 11 Sep (ADN)--During a dinner in honor of the chairman of the GDR Council of State, President Jose Lopez Portillo said:

Your excellency Herr Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, ladies and gentlemen:

Your visit confirms the excellent relations existing between our two peoples, and marks the beginning of a higher state in their development. This is the first time that a head of state of the GDR has paid an official visit to Mexico, and also the first time that a dialogue has been commenced at this level between representatives of the two nations.

I thank you for accepting our invitation and thus giving us the opportunity to honor you personally and, in the person of the GDR's highest representative, also the people of the GDR. We wish you and those accompanying you a pleasant stay in Mexico and hope it will be useful to you all in the sense of a better understanding of our country, our people and our institutions.

From the beginning of history up to the present day the mutual acquaintance of peoples has been an indispensable condition for the establishment of comprehensive, stable and lasting relations. The complexity of contemporary societies in no way detracts from the validity of this rule, but actually underlines it even more strongly.

In politics, personal contact makes it possible to rise above the welter of general matters and that which is imagined to be special, and above platitudes and prejudices.

It makes it possible to reduce the mediating role of administration, which thrusts itself between political decisions and their appropriate implementation.

There are good prospects for the consolidation of our relations and for puting them on a more varied basis. We have important things in common which link us in the foreign policy field; the economic structures of our two countries have mutually complementing features; and mutual cultural traditions can be recognized in common sources and frequent contacts.

We know and value the historic efforts which the GDR people have made to achieve the well-earned prosperity which they enjoy today. We are thinking of the stony path which they have travelled from medieval times up to the present in order to liberate themselves from their oppressors and from the wars unleashed by them.

These people, whose spirit we can recognize in the peasants' renaissance as well as in the works of their great thinkers, poets and musicians and in the heroic path of their workers' movement, have developed fundamental virtues and have risen again from the ruined cities in order to rebuild them and to take up again the threads of the body of humanist ideas of their great thinkers.

Because they have experienced the hardships of war with their own bodies and on their own soil, because the scars received in the last battles are still fresh, and because they live on one of the most dangerous borders in the world, the German people understand better than other people the risks of a new war. It is obvious for them that peace is the precondition for survival today.

We are confident that the GDR will maintain its active support for peace and contribute to preserving the beleaguered spirit of detente, the GDR's security, the security of Europe and the whole world.

Today, activity for the consolidation of peace goes beyond the regional sphere however, and must fit into the framework of a global policy.

In this sense, cooperation between geographical distant states is necessary in order to influence the course of world events.

The intensification of bilateral consultations and multilateral cooperation at various forums of the United Nations, are part of the central features of the security and detente policies of those countries which, like Mexico, have no other means of halting the arms race and the warlike provocations which are taking place every day in the world.

In recent months, none of the existing international problems have been solved. Mexico is convinced that the key elements of peace and of international security lie in the acceptance of law and in the exercise of justice and legality. Mexico condemns the ideological and economic support of the arms race and reaffirms its unwavering commitment to the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, which we have never confused with indifference or lack of responsibility toward the oppression and violence under which many peoples are suffering.

Mr President [as heard], the example of your country and of others which we have before us shows that the transition from underdevelopment to development need not be as many experts would have us believe, provided the internal and external conditions for the process of change are present. Internal conditions are, one might think, the affair of each individual country, but daily practice shows that to an increasing extent they are dependent on the nations which stand at the center of the system.

It is important, therefore, to coordinate efforts in order--in the establishment of a new international system--to proceed beyond the existing differences of opinion between the different political and social systems. I hope our better mutual understanding will work to the benefit of both sides and of the international community.

I raise my glass to the well-being of the GDR and Mexico, to the friendship between our two peoples and the consolidation of our relations. I drink to your personal well-being, Mr President.

Honecker Toast

LD112046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0219 GMT 11 Sep 81

["Text of Toast by Erich Honecker"--ADN headline]

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (ADN)--During a dinner given by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in honor of Erich Honecker, the chairman of the GDR Council of State said:

Excellency, Mr President Jose Lopez Portillo, ladies and gentlemen. I am deeply touched by the cordial words of welcome and esteem for the people of the GDR. I would like to take the opportunity, also on behalf of those accompanying me, to once again express thanks for the moving reception. Mexico fascinates us, as it has already fascinated many generations, both on account of the beauty of its scenery, and its magnificent cultural and historic achievements, which resulted from the fusion of highly-developed civilizations and cultures. We think of the heroic struggle for independence of your people and the historically important and successful revolution of 1910 to 1917.

It brought all the democratic forces throughout the world to Mexico's side and is impressively present in the conscience of your people.

Mr President, in your speech to the 34th UN General Assembly, which was noted worldwide, you spoke of the principles of self-determination, nonintervention, and peaceful solution of disputes and of solidarity as being an indefeasible pact. You spoke of the need to observe international law, to respect the will of the peoples and to safeguard peace.

We agree with you entirely in this. We pay sincere tribute to your manifold initiatives for the consolidation of peace and for bringing about democratic and equal international economic relations.

Honored Mr President, during the tyranny of the Hitler regime, your great country gave sanctuary to numerous German antifascists and enabled them to continue their struggle. For all those who opposed fascism it was an estimable support to know that comrades-in-arms driven from Germany found, as true representatives of the German people, security and opportunities for political work in states such as yours. We shall never forget the noble attitude of your people, which corresponds with democratic traditions.

After the Hitler regime was smashed these sincere patriots, together with those who were free from concentration camps and prisons, helped to form our antifascist democratic and socialist Germany. This antifascist legacy became one of the foundations of our state.

Two basic directions of the policy of the GDR are indivisibly linked with it--peace and international friendship.

Mr President, ladies and gentleman. The international situation deteriorated considerably in our time and detente is hardpressed by the policy of confrontation. Therefore, we regard a thorough and long-term improvement of the world situation as urgent in order to achieve a lasting stabilization of peace. Intensified efforts are needed in order to avert the danger of war, especially a nuclear inferno, and to consolidate international security. It is in this sense that we are working to achieve a change toward disarmament during the 1980's. At the same time this is an indispensible condition for economic and social progress in our world and for helping to overcome the underdevelopment of large sections of the world's population.

We cannot accept the claim that more weapons bring more security. As history, especially in Europe, has shown, arming with the aim of achieving military supremacy always led to war. In our opinion peace, based on the principle of equality and equal security, must be stabilized through fewer weapons, that is to say through disarmament and arms limitation.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen. Relations between the GDR and the United States of Mexico are developing in an exemplary fashion in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. As part of international politics they are contributing to the constructive shaping of them.

We welcome the fact that cooperation between our states in the various spheres of social life is making such good progress. As far as the GDR is concerned, I would like to strongly stress that we support a dynamic development of this cooperation. We want to expand for our mutual advantage the new forms which result from this.

In your speech, Mr President, you paid tribute to the services of the great German scholar Alexander von Humboldt. He did much for the ties between our two peoples and is virtually symbolic of them. The GDR preserves and cultivates his work carefully as part of its cultural heritage. After 1945 the university in the capital city of our country, Berlin, was given the name of the Humboldt brothers.

Our rising generation is being brought up in the spirit of Humboldt and all humanist and democratic traditions to think and act in the spirit of peace, international understanding and progress.

Peace must never again be merely an interruption of wars, but must become the useful form of life of mankind. We know that we and Mexico share this concern, and I am certain, Mr President, that our talks will serve this great dictate of our time.

I ask you, honored ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses to the health and well-being of President Jose Lopez Portillo, to the well-being of all those present here, to the consolidation of friendly and fruitful relations between the GDR and the United States of Mexico, to peace and to the happiness of all peoples.

Honecker Visits Museum

LD112250 East German ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City 11 Sep (ADN)--The third day of Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker's visit in Mexico began on 11 Sep with a visit to an anthropological museum. Erich Honecker and members of his official entourage, who were greeted by Secretary of Public Education Fernando Solana Morales, viewed the unique evidence of the great cultures of the host country. On an exhibition area of approximately 50,000 square meters, the museum gives insight into the lives of the Mayas, the Aztecs and other Indian peoples.

"Deeply impressed by the admirable cultures of the indigenous population of Mexico, Erich Honecker wrote into the guest book, "I leave this museum, thankful to those who preserved and prepared this heritage of world culture for posterity."

Award to Honecker

LD112232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (ADN)--Erich Honecker was awarded the Freedom of Mexico City medal on 11 Sep. During a ceremony at the historic town hall, Prof Carlos Hank Gonzales, chief mayor of the Mexican metropolis, presented the chairman of the GDR Council of State with the document and medal.

In a short address Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the honor which he considers as the expression of appreciation for the GDR people, its diligence and constant endeavor to contribute toward peace, security and international understanding. The meeting at the Mexican City town hall reflected the fruitful, mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countires.

Honecker Comment on Visit

LD112246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 11 Sep (ADN)--On the third day of the visit to Mexico by the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker described his talks with Jose Lopez Portillo as well as with other representatives of the political, economic and cultural life of Mexico as very positive. "We are in the process of discussing steps for furthering the friendly and dynamic cooperation of both our states and peoples."

"Our meeting today in the town hall of your capital reflects this fruitful, mutually beneficial cooperation; indeed, also that of the GDR capital Berlin and Mexico City. In a few weeks these friendly relations will be continued with the visit of our mayor and an exhibition 'Berlin Greets Mexico'".

Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the honor accorded to him and wished the Mexican capital a further stable and prosperous development.

Talks End

LD112318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (ADN)--The official talks between Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker and President of the United Mexican States Jose Lopez Portillo were concluded successfully this morning.

During their second meeting at "Los Pinos", which was attended by personages from both countries, Erich Honecker and Jose Lopez Portillo stressed their firm intention to continue to extend and deepen the peaceful, mutually beneficial relations between both states in all fields.

They especially spoke of a strengthening of cooperation in the fields of commerce, industry, agriculture, finance, science and technology.

A "joint communique" was issued after the talks between the chairman of the GDR State Council and the president of the United Mexican States which will be published at the end of the state visit. Apart from this the following important agreements were concluded which were signed in the presence of both heads of state after the official talks had been concluded:

1) A framework agreement on scientific-technical cooperation was signed for the GDR by member of the State Council Dr. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and for Mexico by Secretary for Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda.

2) An additional agreement to the 1978 agreement on scientific and industiral cooperation was also signed by Dr. Guenter Mittag and Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

3) An agreement on technical cooperation between the GDR State Planning Commission and the Mexican Ministry for Programming and Budget was signed for the GDR by Dr. Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and for Mexico by Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, secretary for programing and budget.

4) An agreement on scientific-technical cooperation in the field of agriculture between the GDR Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Food and the Mexican Ministry for Agriculture and Water resources was signed by Dr. Gerhard Beil for the GDR and by Francisco Merino Rabago, secretary for agriculture and water resources for Mexico.

5) An agreement on agricultural-industrial cooperation between the GDR Ministry for General Agricultural Engineering and Vehicle Construction and the Mexican Ministry for Agriculture and Water Management was signed on behalf of the GDR by Dr. Gerhard Beil and on behalf of Mexico by Secretary Francisco Merind Rabago.

6) An agreement on scientific-technical cooperation in the field of health and social welfare was signed by the GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and Mexico's Secretary for Health and Assistance Dr Mario Calles.

7) An agreement on scientific cooperation between the GDR Minstry for Higher and Vocational Training and the Academy of Sciences and the Mexican National Council for Science and Technology and the Academy of Scientific Research was signed on behalf of the GDR by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and on behalf of Mexico by Dr. Edmundo Flores, director of the Institute of Engineering at the National Autonomous University of Mexico and Dr. Daniel Resendiz Munoz, director of the Academy of Scientific Research.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure about the aims which had been reached after the documents were signed and stressed that these agreements would enrich relations between the GDR and Mexico. Jose Lopez Portillo expressed agreement with Erich Honecker's views and also expressed his satisfaction about the fruitful results of the talks.

These agreements contribute to creating further prerequisites for a strengthening and deepening of the economic, scientific and technical relations between both states.

Thus, for example, the additional agreement to the 1978 agreement on economic and industrial cooperation facilitates the development of joint industrial projects, the transfer of technology as well as cooperation in third markets. The signing of the agreements in the fields of planning and agriculture begin the development of comprehensive cooperation in these fields.

Honecker Meets Party Heads

LD121411 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0034 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (ADN)--The secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council had talks in Mexico City on Friday afternoon with the chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Institutional Party, Javir Gugcia, and the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo. [passage indistinct]

Mittag Visits University

LD121406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0036 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (ADN)--A memorial tablet in honor of the joint efforts of German and Mexican antifascists during the period 1941-1946 was unveiled at the workers university in Mexico City on Friday evening. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other members of Erich Honecker's entourage visited the university named after Vincente Lombardo Toledanos, the trade union leader whose name became known throughout the world during the struggle for the nationalization of Mexican oil in the 1930's. His daughter, Adiana Lombardo, the director of the workers university, briefed the visitors on the history and present tasks of this center of Marxist-Leninist studies which is attended mainly by workers and peasants.

Meeting With Friendship Society

LD121346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (ADN)--The chairman of the GDR State Council had a friendly meeting at his residence in Mexico City on Friday evening with the leaders of the Mexico-GDR Friendship Society. The president of the society, Martha Tamayo de Portillo, handed Erich Honecker a greetings message for which he expressed his warm thanks.

It states that the visit of the chairman of the GDR State Council to Mexico contributes to the strengthening of the joint struggle of the two peoples for disarmament, peaceful coexistence and peace. The GDR provides an example of how cooperation among the people, party and government can achieve great political, economic and social successes.

Radio Center Inauguration

LD121802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 12 Sep 81

[By ADN correspondent]

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (ADN)--The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the Mexican state president, Jose Lopez Portillo, inaugurated the largest radio transmission center in Latin America in Nopaltepec, 80 km north of the Mexican capital, on Saturday morning. The complex, which has been equipped by GDR firms, serves the transmission of news on the shortwave bands. The radio transmission center has given the name of the former Mexican minister, Walter C. Buchanan, who made his mark in the field of telecommunications.

Both heads of state opened radio communication in the transmission room, Erich Honecker with a GDR ship in the Caribbean, Jose Lopez Portillo with an isolated village in the Mexican State of Guerrero. There a rural telephone exchange has been opened, also with GDR equipment. Afterward the visitors toured the radio transmission center, which has 22 transmitters ranging from 1 to 22 kw.

Leaves for Yucatan

LD121945 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1853 GMT 12 Sep 81

[By ADN correspondent]

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (ADN)--Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker was given an official send-off by President of the United Mexican States Jose Lopez Portillo, at Mexico City Airport this afternoon. The Mexican President said a very cordial goodbye to his guest. A military ceremony took place at the airport in honor of Erich Honecker. The national anthems of both countries and the salute to the nations were played.

Erich Honecker began a journey by air to Merida, capital of the Mexican State of Yucatan.

Arrives in Yucatan Capital

LD122312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2036 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Merida, 12 Sep (ADN)--The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, arrived Saturday at lunchtime in Merida, the capital of the Mexican State of Yucatan in the southeast of the country, by air from Mexico City. He and his entourage were cordially welcomed at the airport by the governor of the state, Dr Francisco Luna Kan, the mayor of Merida, Gaspar Gomes Chacon and representatives of the people.

Honecker signed Yucatan's book of honor. He expressed his sincere thanks for the cordial welcome to the governor, the official representatives and the people of the state, and offered cordial greetings in the name of the GDR people.

Honecker: Honorary Citizen

LD122320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2054 GMT 12 Sep 81

[By ADN correspondent]

[Text] Merida, 12 Sep (ADN)--On Saturday afternoon Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, was made an honorary citizen of Merida, the capital of the Mexican Federal Province of Yucatan. Mayor Gaspar Gomes Chacon presented the guest with a gold key to the city during a formal ceremony in the council chamber.

Erich Honecker expressed his gratitude for the honor. He said this ceremonial act is yet another expression of the friendly relations existing between the two states and peoples, relations that have been so impressively and convincingly in evidence throughout his entire visit to Mexico.

Honecker at Dance Show

LD130908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0725 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] 13 Sep (ADN)--The next to last day of Erich Honecker's state visit to Mexico ended on Saturday evening in Uxmal with a colorful folk dance program. In the Hacienda Uxmal Hotel, in the immediate vicinity of the world-famous ruins, popular artists from the Federal State of Yucatan demonstrated original Mayan dances for the guests and drew loud applause.

SOVIET MANEUVERS 'ZAPAD-81' COVERED ON TV

LD102336 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] We have received a new film report from the region of the Soviet military exercises called "Zapad-81". The maneuvers were viewed by Minister of Defense Marshal Ustinov, Chief of General Staff Marshal Ogarkov and the defense ministers and military attaches of the socialist countries.

The northerners attack has begun at the [word indistinct] signal. The modern successors to the Katyusha, the long-range rocket launchers, provided artillery support for the advance of the tanks. The air cover was secured by armored helicopters.

According to today's report from the TASS news agency, the northerners brought in reserves for the deployment of the offensive actions and the southerners continued a stubborn defensive fight during the course of the military exercises.

NATIONAL LEADERS CABLE BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

37th Anniversary of Liberation

LD081804 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Sep (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have addressed a message of greetings to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Bulgarian State Council, and Brisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, on the 37th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation.

The message says: "The Hungarian people is aware of and highly evaluates the outstanding achievements of the workers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in building developed socialist society and their country's prosperity under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the successor of the first Bulgarian Marxist Workers' Party founded 90 years ago.

"Through its policies and activities, the Bulgarian Communist Party, which follows the traditions of Dmitrov and the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is contributing to the intensification of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, to the consolidation of their friendship, to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and working class movement, and to the preservation of peace.

"It is a matter of earnest joy for us that the cooperation between our parties and countries, and our peoples' traditional friendship are getting stronger day by day on the basis of mutual interests and common goals. An important factor in our fruitful cooperation and close friendship is our joint work in the frames of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. This cooperation simultaneously serves well the cause of socialism, social progress and peace," reads the message.

On the occasion, Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly has cabled his greetings to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

Zhivkov Decorated

LD052008 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 5 September (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, have addressed a message of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on his 70th birthday.

On the occasion, the Hungarian Presidential Council has conferred the Order of Banner decorated with diamonds of the Hungarian People's Republic to Todor Zhivkov for his internationalist activity in the international communist and working class movement and in the community of socialist countries as well as for his outstanding contribution to the consolidation of Hungarian—Bulgarian relations.

KADAR MEETS ARGENTINE CP LEADER; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD102028 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 Sep (MTI)--Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina left Hungary on Thursday after a stay since September 2 as guest invited by the Central Committee of the HSWP. In the course of this visit, he was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee and conducted talks with Andras Gyenes, secretary of the CC and with other political, social and mass organization leaders.

The communique which was released on Thursday about the visit states that the conversations took place "in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and expressed a complete identity of views."

The party representatives of either side denounced the policy pursued by the extremist circles of imperialism to sharpen the international tension and their aspiration for power superiority, the NATO plans to locate medium-range missiles in Europe, the American production of neutron bombs. Both sides regard it to be of primary importance to ease the international tension, consolidate world peace, carry on the drive for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social set-ups. They are therefore advocating every initiative, designed to halt the arms race, to quench the hotbeds of war, to settle disputes at the conference table, to preserve the results of the detente policy.

They expressed support in favour of the people of Nicaragua, in their fight to safeguard independence and the achievements of revolution, solidarity with the patriotic forces of Salvador which are struggling against terror and oppression for the enforcement of democratic rights. They emphasized the importance to strengthen solidarity with the Republic of Cuba and with the people of Latin America which stand up to counter imperialist interference and to regain freedom. They expressed concern for the fate of Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Communist Party of Paraguay and Emilio Roa, member of the party Central Committee. They expressed the demand to release all imprisoned patriots in Paraguay and in other Latin American countries.

They underlined the importance to consolidate internationalist solidarity and cooperation among the communist and workers parties in order to realize the common goals of the international communist and workers movement and of all anti-imperialist forces. Finally they cemented their community in a [word indistinct] between the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Communist Party of Argentina--closes the communique.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED DURING SRV DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD092234 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Sep (MTI)--A delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by President Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, stayed in Hungary from September 1 to 9 at the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

The delegation met and talked with Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, with Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Political Committee, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, with Miklos Andriko, first secretary of the MSZMP Committee of County Szolnok, with Mrs Nandorne Seb . tyen, president of the Hungarian Peace Council, and with Sandor Harmati, president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

The delegation took part in the commemorative meetings devoted to the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. According to the communique issued on the visit of the Vietnamese delegation, the sides to the talks with people's front leaders briefed each other on the political and economic situation in their countries and discussed matters of cooperation. The guests were informed of people's front activities in the field of propaganda, public education and economic policy-making both in Budapest and at the Patriotic People's Front Committee of County Szolnok. During a visit to the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the delegation studied Hungarian trade union activities and exchange views on the state and tasks of the international trade union movement. It was also familiarized with the solidarity-for-Vietnam actions of the Patriotic People's Front, the peace movement and the Solidarity Committee, and with the Autumn Solidarity Action Programme of social organizations.

The visit to Hungary of the Vietnam Fatherland Front was an effective contribution to the fraternal relations of the Hungarian and Vietnamese people's front movements, and continued to strengthen the bonds of internationalist solidarity between the two peoples, runs the communique.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD081820 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Sep (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, have addressed a greetings message to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the Administration Council of the DPR Korea, on the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of the Asian country.

The Hungarian leaders' cable emphasizes: "Our working people regard with great recognition the significant achievements registered by the Korean people under the leadership of their party in the development of their national economy, education and culture.

"We ensure our support to the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people in their constructive initiatives and endeavours for a peaceful reunification of their country on democratic basis. "It is our conviction that the further intensification of our cooperation on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles conforms to our peoples' shared ambitions, it will promote the growth of the forces of socialism and progress, and will contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the world over," concludes the message.

On the DPR Korea's anniversary, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly has cabled his greetings to Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the DPR Korea.

LECH WALESA ADDRESSES MEETING IN GNIEZNO

LD122209 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, chairman of NSZZ Solidarity's National Consultative Commission, [KKP], met with the inhabitants of Gniezno today. He said, among other things, that Solidarity does not want to take over power, but it must ensure that the authorities serve society. We do not want power, Lech Walesa said, but we shall control it. There are questions asked, he continued, about the results of the congress. We wanted to point out the problems which concern Poles. Now we, a dozen or so people, must sit down together and work out these problems.

Many questions were asked of the KKP chairman. Replying to them Lech Walesa said, among other things, that television coverage of the congress could have been arranged; but it must be said quite clearly that television and radio belong to us, to society, and thus our movement should speak with its own words. If we have not reached an agreement on the entire issue of access to television once a week, then let us forget the whole matter. Otherwise, we shall build our own transmitter; we have our own equipment, and cameras.

Answering a question concerning Solidarity's activity in connection with the closing of the inquiry into the Bydgoszcz affair, Lech Walesa said that he never steered toward a confrontation, and that he had made statements on this issue several times before. One has to adjust the regulations in such a way, he said, that the Citizens' Militia and other bodies serve the people, and that these bodies do not behave as they have previously.

PAP, reporting on the statement made by Lech Walesa in Gniezno today, says that he announced further struggle, which can be won jointly by peaceful means. He also added that he was striving for unity, despite differing opinions.

Replying to a question about whether a change of regime was possible, Lech Walesa said that it was possible to make a good Poland and that capitalism does not suit us.

TU in for 'Sharp Struggle'

LD122217 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 12 Sep (PAP)--"We do not want to take over power, but we must assure that the authorities serve us," Solidarity leader Lech Walesa told Gniezno inhabitants today.

Admitting that today the situation is worse than it used to be, Walesa said that this is because "since 1970 we have been living on credit. The movement has sprung up so that we may feel masters in our own country. We have uncovered all the mistakes of authority, and we must ask the question: What next? We must not allow that we are robbed and muzzled any longer. But we all have to do that," said Walesa. He emphasized that also the newly elected trade union leadership may commit errors. "You must watch them. You must watch your leaders, because they too change with time," said he.

Speaking of the union's objectives, Walesa stated: "We are in for a sharp struggle. We can win it jointly by peaceful means only if we stick together. This is why I am striving for unity in spite of different viewpoints."

RAKOWSKI SEES NEED FOR DEFINING POWER CONTROL

Party Power Sharing

LD121828 Hamburg DPA in German 1707 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Hamburg, 12 Sep (DPA)--In the opinion of Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a change in the political balance of power does not necessarily mean a change in the system. In an interview with the news magazine DER SPIEGEL, Rakowski, who is the government's representative for negotiations with the independent trade union Solidarity, said that Polish Communists could quite well govern with the two other traditional parties in Poland--the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party. "There is no doubt that for years we have not treated these parties as equals," he said.

Asked whether his government could accept Solidarity's demand for a referendum on self-management, Rakowski replied that this means "posing the power question." A return to realism can be seen in the population, and criticism of Solidarity has also grown. The population has seemingly grown very tired. However, many Poles refuse to face "the fact that there is no one who would want to feed us for the next 5 years," said the deputy premier.

'Dual Rule' Problem

LD131758 Hamburg DPA in German 1700 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Hamburg, 13 Sep (DPA)--Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski has accused the Solidarity union of striving to take over power. Rakowski told the news magazine DER SPIEGEL that there are already serious signs of dual rule in Poland. Such a situation cannot last long: The question of who is exercising power in Poland must be answered. At the same time Rakowski expressed fear that the confrontation could become more acute and that possibly even blood could flow. He stressed that the Polish Government wants to continue the course of the reforms.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FIRST ROUND OF TU CONGRESS

People's Councils Resolution

LD111031 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A resolution on elections to People's Councils was passed at the Solidarity congress in Gdansk. The national congress of delegates states in this resolution that the aim of the basic theses of the draft law on People's Councils is the preservation of the role that the National Unity Front has played so far. In the opinion of the congress, this makes it impossible for society to express its own will. In this resolution, the delegates insist on an unlimited number of candidates, freedom in proposing them and participation of its own representatives in the electoral commissions. The National Consultative Commission was instructed to set up a team to work on the union's draft electoral regulations.

Other Documents Approved

LD111342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] During yesterday's NSZZ Solidarity congress session, two more documents were passed: one on emigration, reemigration and passports and, by acclamation, another on the ratification of the statute by regional boards. The delegates' suggestion to the effect that composition of the congress Presidium of the Commission of Resolutions and Motions would be arrived at before the second round of the congress' session has been accepted.

Already during yesterday's debates, two delegates resigned from work in the congress Presidium, their decisions motivated by attempts at manipulation and because not all formal motions were read.

Program Spells Out Aims

NC111327 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (AFP)--The programme adopted yesterday by Solidarity's first national congress has finally spelt out exactly what the independent union is aiming for, and this goes far beyond trade union action, Western observers noted today.

It had long been clear from the union's positions on specific issues that sooner or later this "quiet revolution", the follow-up of last year's massive strikes, would not stop at improving the lot of workers, but go on to question certain basic tenets of the communist regime.

Solidarity has the backing of the vast majority of Poles, and the announced programme has now laid the union's cards on the table: Lech Walesa and his movement are looking for a new form of socialism, and this means a clear break with the past, notably on the election of the people's representatives.

Solidarity considers that the government is crippled with incompetence and wants society as a whole to take over from the Communist Party in controlling food distribution, industrial production, the media, and both the law and health systems.

The change would mean wiping out the "nomenclature", the confidential list of those the party trusts sufficiently to put in positions of responsibility.

The independent union also wants a free range of political trends represented in elections, so far massively dominated by the Communist Party.

These two aims are obviously the most daring. As the party has no real backing in Polish society, it is able to fulfill the "leading role" given it under the 1976 Constitution only by its reliance on the nomenclature and by assuring it gets an overwhelming majority in all elections.

Claiming to speak in the name of the people, Solidarity has now said that these practices go against the Constitution, which states that power belongs to Polish workers, in the cities and countryside. What the programme did not spell out was how Solidarity plans to go about achieving its aims, and what sort of calendar it sees for them.

Mr Walesa did not overemphasize the document, making more out of the congress' resolution on worker self-management. Solidarity has threatened to boycott imminent legislation on this issue unless parliament first sets it to a national referendum. Polish authorities have not yet reacted to the union programme, beyond a Foreign Ministry statement last night accusing Solidarity of "damaging Poland's interests" by "direct interference in the affairs of other socialist states."

PAP Roundup of Congress

LD111334 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep (PAP)--The first national congress of the Solidarity delegates ended the first round of its debates in Gdansk in the early evening today.

Instead of the announced three days, this round lasted twice as long. It happened so not only because much time was taken up by procedural disputes and a very detailed discussion on the statute, which is an entire complex process of learning democracy and the way it operates. A formu'a of the first round was enlarged by the entire set of programme questions, including strictly political issues. In the general perception of the congress, it was exactly these matters that were the most important ones. This was reflected by the adoption of a number of resolutions on questions that are important not only for the union but also for the entire Poland, and even going beyond Poland's problems.

The union's plans and aspirations and the scheduled lines of its activity are best defined by resolutions on the worker self-management and the People's Councils.

The union's programmatic declaration lays down tasks for the coming period.

It says that "the Solidarity's supreme goal is to create conditions for a decent life in Poland which is economically and politically sovereign. It is important to create life free of poverty, exploitation, fear and lies in a society which is organized on the principles of democracy and the rule of law."

Today, the nation, says the declaration, expects: an improvement in the food supplies through setting up control over its production, distribution and prices in cooperation with the farmers' Solidarity, economic reform through setting up genuine workers' self-management bodies and liquidation of the party influence on manning top posts and implementing effective economic mechanisms, truth through public control over mass media and teaching true facts in Polish schools and culture, democracy by holding free elections to the Sejm and People's Councils, justice by ensuring the equality of all before law, freeing persons imprisoned for their beliefs and the defence of people victimized for published and trade union activity, saving the endangered health of the nation by protecting natural environment, increasing outlays on health service and providing handicapped people with rights that they are entitled to enjoy in the society, coal for the population and industry by guaranteeing proper living and working conditions to miners.

The actions of various forces creating a sense of external threat will not deprive us of the will of struggle for the ideals of August 1980 and for the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, the declaration said.

Apart from the declaration, the most important document of the last day of the congress is a resolution adopted in connection with the coming date on which the tenure of People's Councils of the basic level expires.

The congress demands that the legislation for electing representative bodies ensure the freedom of forwarding candidates to social and political organizations. Groups of citizens should also have the right to present candidates.

The number of candidates should be unlimited. The secrecy of the voting and the performance of the genuine act of the selection must be obligatory. All organizations and groups of citizens presenting candidates should have their delegates in the electoral commissions of all levels.

The congress ordered the National Commission to appoint a group to prepare the union's draft of voting regulations.

The congress adopted this resolution without any discussion. Although the effects of this resolution for the further development of Poland's political situation can hardly be predicted, they are certainly significant.

A resolution was also adopted in which the congress demands that citizens be guaranteed free choice of the country in which they want to live and work.

A lot of controversy and emotions was aroused by the issue of electing two deputy chairmen of the National Commission and that of banning the combining of the post of regional board chairman with membership of the Presidium of the National Commission. The controversy was a screen for important substantial and personal matters.

In an emotional outburst at this stage of the debates Lech Walesa argued that in times of struggle decisions must be adopted fast and said he was going to dictate his programme to his union. This will be my dictatorship, he said. "I know it is not good in the long run, and undemocratic, but for the coming two years, when we have nothing and are headed for a clash quite soon we have to be fast and somewhat dictatorial."

The entire chapter of the statute dealing with strikes was left without any changes despite attempts to introduce several amendments aiming at limiting the possibilities of staging strikes.

The issue of an initiative to change the formulation of paragraph one in the statute, being the sort of a political declaration, returned at the end of the debates. The initiative was undertaken on September 9. However, the initiators failed to collect the required 10 per cent of the delegates' signatures.

The congress obligated regional chapters to examine changes in the statute by September 24 and called on the regions to ratify these changes in entirety. Changes in the statute must be approved by over a half of the regions affiliating over a half of the Solidarity members.

A press conference with the participation of Lech Walesa was held in the hall of the debates directly after the congress. When asked about the significance of the congress for Poland, the chairman of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission said that a number of problems important for this country were discussed during the congress. "If the government wants to be a good government, it should take up these problems and be swifter than Solidarity. Then we shall be satisfied with the government."

When asked whether the union did not open too many fronts of struggle at the congress, Lech Walesa replied that Solidarity is a 10-million member union, that there will be enough people to fight on each front. When a defeat is suffered on one front, other fronts will remain.

A number of questions concerned problems of centralization and of power in Solidarity and of its conformity with democracy. "We must be strong and centralized to measure our strength with the other side, which is also centralized. The authority must be strong and democratic at the same time."

Further on Proceedings

LD111454 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Gdansk, 11 Sep (PAP)--The first round of the NSZZ Solidarity congress ended early yesterday evening. Solidarity has emerged, by its own definition, as a political force resolved to take upon itself coresponsibility for the fate of the country and striving, at the same time, to carry out far-reaching reforms.

Yesterday began with a controversy around the composition and method of electing the National Consultative Commission. A suggestion was made that the function of the union's chairman should not be combined with that of regional chairman. In reality, this was another attack on Walesa's position. In an atmosphere of general confusion Walesa took the floor. It transpired unambiguously from his speech that there were among the delegates people who were waging a behind-the-scenes struggle for their own influence within the union. Walesa warned his opponents that he would expose their manipulations and would tell unionists in the regions about who played what role at the congress.

As a result, the congress, by a majority of votes, rejected the draft amendment which prohibited the combining of the functions of union and regional chairmen. The congress, likewise, dismissed suggestions to the effect that a general strike could only be declared after 14 days have elapsed since the warning strike and that the regional board should be the one to declare it. A proposal to the effect that a strike involving 30,000 workers should require the consent of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] met with the same fate. The regulation stating that a strike involving more than one region can be declared only by the KKP constitutes the only change in this chapter of the statute.

[Words indistinct] makes his position known with regard to the theses of the draft resolution on People's Councils which are published. The delegates stated that the concept which entrusts the National Unity Front solely and exclusively with the task of working out the electoral program cannot be sustained. Electoral regulations must ensure that social and political organizations have the right to put candidates forward. The same right should be given to groups of citizens. The number of candidates cannot be limited.

A document, entitled "Declaration of the First Congress of Delegates" has also been adopted.

TU Spokesman Interview

LD111948 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Recorded interview with Janusz Onyskiewicz, press spokesman for the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, by unidentified correspondent--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What was a bitter surprise for you during the congress and what was a pleasant disappointment? [as heard]

[Answer] The response of the foreign press was a bitter surprise to me. This press, for instance, gave statistical data which were taken from God knows where about the number of members of the [party] apparatus among our members. You see, numbers were given which were (?transmitted) by our television saying that 89 percent of the delegates are workers of the apparatus. This is a completely fantastic number and I really do not know where it was taken from. I suppose that a decimal point went astray in this number. Similarly, it is not known where figures were taken which gave the numbers of the supporters of the Social Self-Defense Committee and supporters of the Confederation for an Independent Poland among the delegates.

[Question] Another hope which was dashed was that this congress would be shorter. I also read about [words indistinct].

[Answer] Sometimes it seemed to me that the discussion showed some sort of far-reaching difference of opinion in some matter or other, and sometimes I was afraid of the final outcome. Then when it came to the vote, the victor was [words indistinct] commonsense. [passage indistinct]

[Question] I spoke with correspondents from other countries, too. They claim that the congress is a bit too long and that it was not very specific, in the first few days in particular.

[Answer] This is because it was very difficult to obtain something [words indistinct] arguments in some matter or other which would be suitable for a headline to an article. Discussion was taking place on the functioning of the mechanisms of the union's work, the "kitchen" of the congress if you like. But this is a very important matter. After all, this is the first congress of our union. There is no [word indistinct] what course the congress is to take, how the individual organs of the congress are to function. All this had to be worked out. As I said, (?this) is exceptionally boring for reporters but very important for the correct functioning of the congress.

[Question] Mr Janusz, I, like many citizens of this country, would very much like the atmosphere to get a bit warmer in our country, that (?after) the first national congress of Solidarity there would finally be some improvement and that things get moving so that there are not so many lines. Many Poles think that things will finally be better.

[Answer] I think that things will certainly get better, things have to get better. We quite simply must work on this because society cannot be [words indistinct]. It is quite simply our fate to improve the situation in the country. We will do this.

[Question] But it seems to me that Solidarity could make a greater contribution to improving the situation in the country.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] the whole problem is that if we want to improve something in the country, then when we come forward with positive initiatives we are immediately accused of trying to take over power. This is our whole misfortune, namely that if we do not want to be exclusively a trade union which only demands and checks the carrying out of certain things, that we have a positive program [words indistinct] threat from the other side and this complicates the situation a lot. Perhaps I should remind you of the misunderstanding of our intentions regarding the introduction of union supervision, the purchasing and distribution of food and foodstuff articles. After all, we were accused of trying to take over po --an accusation which (?was really based) on misunderstanding. I think that it is vital to continue the talks on access to the mass media because no matter what the National Commission is like after the elections, the stance of the union in this matter is obvious and whoever finds himself in the commission [words indistinct]. Here we have this full continuation. [sentence as heard]

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' SOLIDARITY REJECTS TU APPEAL

LD131942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Board of the NSZZ Solidarity of construction industry workers and construction cooperative employees has published a statement in which it resolutely disassociates itself from the appeal of the first congress of NSZZ Solidarity, [words indistinct] intervention in the internal affairs of the socialist states and imposing in the internal affairs of the socialist states and imposing on them Solidarity's notions [wyobrazenia] about the freedom of trade unions.

Statement on Appeal

LD132218 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Statement issued by the Presidium of the Central Board of the NSZZ Solidarity of workers in the construction industry and housing cooperatives in connection with Solidarity's "message to the workers of Eastern Europe"; date and place not given]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Sep (PAP)--Members of our trade union, in common with the entire Polish nation, attentively pursued the progress of the first part of the Solidarity union delegates' congress. We expected that the congress would adopt resolutions conducive to leading our country out of the deepening economic and political crisis.

It is not our business to pass judgment on resolutions adopted by the delegates of an independent and self-governing trade union organization such as Solidarity. However, we cannot remain indifferent toward one of the official documents of the congress, the so-called "message to the workers of Eastern Europe."

Each nation has an inalienable right to organize its own internal life, trade unions included, in accordance with its own wishes. Only the nation of a given country itself is capable of passing judgment on its own trade union movement, and to search for solutions that correspond to their vital interests.

The authors of the "message" taking part in the first congress of the Solidarity trade union ignore this sovereign right of other nations in an inadmissible way by demonstratively interfering in the internal affairs of socialist states. This interference is a manifestation of the fact that Solidarity has arrogated to itself the strange privilege of passing judgment on the nature of the trade union movement in other countries, to impose upon them its own concepts regarding trade union freedom.

The authors of the "message" should consider whether such insulting exhortations are desirable for workers of socialist countries, whether they feel the wish to make use of Solidarity's experience, an exchange of which is offered to them in the "message".

The Polish trade union movement has always highly esteemed and preserved the tradition of internationalist cooperation of working people, for internationalism is one of the trade union's greatest values. The Solidarity trade union's "message", however, is a caricatured distortion of the idea of internationalism. The workers of the socialists countries did not, of course, expect such a response to the assistance they are rendering the crisis-torn Polish people in sharing the results of their heavy labor. All the citizens of our country, and the members of Solidarity, too, enjoy the assistance of the socialist countries, something which the Solidarity leaders and propagandists assiduously keep quiet about. Nevertheless, the Solidarity congress answer to this friendly assistance is unceremonious interference in the affairs of the working people of fraternal countries.

As a class trade union, we dissociate ourselves decisively from the "message" of the delegates of the first Solidarity trade union congress, and call on all our members to explain to labor collectives the harm of this "message", which is directed against the vital interests of our people, including the interests of Solidarity members.

CSSR, BULGARIAN 'CONCERN' OVER SOLIDARITY NOTED

LD132334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] In many work enterprises in Czechoslovakia rallies of workforces have been held on the situation in Poland. Resolutions adopted there express concern in connection with the resolutions of the first round of the Solidarity congress and, above all, a protest was made against the message to the workers of East Europe. This was viewed as a provocative act of interference in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries.

In major Bulgarian work enterprises similar rallies were held, with workforces expressing concern over the development of the situation in our country. An attitude was expressed concerning the resolutions adopted at the last Solidarity congress and a letter was addressed to the Polish workers.

FURTHER ON MEDIA REACTION TO TU CONGRESS APPEAL

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Scores Call

LD111508 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 11 Sep 81

[From the press review]

["Against Polish Reason of State"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (PAP)--"The Solidarity congress document, known as a message to the nations of Eastern Europe, bears the traits of a downright provocation, and it would be hard to find a similar example of interference by any trade union in the internal affairs of other states, let alone friendly states. Western commentators said that, mildly speaking, the congress resolution must have caused serious embarrassment to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs as an attempt abritratily to usurp by an unauthorized organization of the state's prerogatives of the international arena," wrote the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"Will it or not, the attempt to impose on other countries one's very controversial political solutions must be viewed at least as a violation of international legal and customary norms. In its essence, the 'message,' objectively speaking, is a call to other countries to change their social and economic structures regardless of the fact of whether the societies concerned wish it or not."

"This is precisely what these societies do not wish. The truth is that the working people in the socialist countries, maintaining their class and ideological links with the working people in Poland, do not hide their resentment towards all destructive actions by Solidarity aimed against our state. They have good reasons to do so. Among the reasons underlying their concern is the propaganda aimed against their countries and themselves which erodes confidence in Poland. Foremost among it is the far-reaching anti-Soviet campaign. On the other hand, destroying links with the socialist countries, which are giving our country every possible assistance in our present distress, must be and is judged very severely."

"It is also a sad thing that the spirit and letter of the 'message' are in glaring contradiction both to the Gdansk agreement with regard to alliances with socialist states and to the often repeated statements on the matter issued by various Solidarity notabilities as well. They also clash with their words on respecting the inalienable right of the government to conduct foreign policy, including the strengthening of our alliances in the most vital interest of Poland. For it must be emphasized that our alliances with socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union, are the canon of the Polish foreign policy, the mainstay of our national security, defense capability and peace."

Commentator on Appeal

LD120910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Ewa Luszczuk commentary]

[Text] The first round of the first national NSZZ Solidarity congress undoubtedly remains the top event of the past few days. During the congress public opinion--as usual when it has to do with Solidarity--split into camps, one which approved of absolutely everything and was full of preordained rapture, and the other which was critical and often ill-disposed. But apart from this, and this is new, there also emerged indifference by part of the public toward the union itself, toward its congress, the course of the deliberations and the congress decisions.

Well, public weariness over the increasingly long discussions and increasingly long lines is also evident. When all is said and done one might spare oneself today the bringing up of such views after the end of the congress if it were not for several points raised by the congress itself. These facts cause one to reflect whether one can really reserve a fatherly pardoning and forbearing tone for all of Solidarity, for all of its activists and all of its deeds. These acts are the stance of the congress in the matter of workers' self-government and the message to working people of Eastern Europe.

In the first instance, young delegates presented, as advocates of genuine democracy and law and order, dictates of ultimatum-like conditions to the supreme Polish legislative authority--the Sejm. They demand from the Sejm that a referendum be held on the subject of the shape of self-government proposed by Solidarity and say in advance that if this proposal is not accepted they will stage a referendum, in any case, in their own capacity. Putting matters in this way has nothing in common with democracy and law and order. This is quite simply an attempt to violate the legal system. This is also tantamount to undermining the position of both the Sejm, which has still to discuss self-government, and also the government which after all has made its stance on this subject known and has submitted its draft to the Sejm in accordance with the law. This is a very serious matter because it signifies a "contra" for the state authorities and a disregard for the resolutions of the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

In other words, it signifies in the final analysis another wave of tension. However, regardless of the qualitative weight of this matter it is, quite simply, our internal matter with which one will have to cope with somehow or other.

But the message, which has already acquired notoriety, to the working people in Eastern Europe is a clear attempt at interfering in the internal affairs of other states and at the same time constitutes meddling by the trade union in foreign policy--a sphere which is the exclusive domain of the Polish Government authorities.

I don't know if these activities are proof of a lack of experience, a deliberate attempt to stir things up, of ambitions which are growing beyond the statutory role of a trade union, or, as it has recently been stated, of a social movement. Without any shadow of doubt they are, however, evidence of a lack of responsibility and of megalomania of sorts; for in accordance with the rules of international policy, the legal state authority must bear the responsibility for the activities of a legal, after all, union. So, if now, as a result of the message which encourages working people in the socialist countries to create union structures which are different than the ones which exist there, there arise difficulties in the relations between Poland and her neighbors and these difficulties have an effect, for instance, on the sphere of economic cooperation, then who will then have to shoulder the costs of Solidarity's international policy? Solidarity itself? No. The whole of society which in any case is already harassed enough to the limits of endurance.

And now megalomania. It is true that the media of the East European states and recently not only the Eastern ones are critical of many of Solidarity's activities. This is understandable if one remembers that all of the foreign mass media must take into account the vital interests of their own state and the political orientation of their paymaster [dyaponent] or owner. One can see that the activists in Solidarity do not know this truth because they assume that one must speak and write about their union either in good terms or not at all. This is why the message contains the charge about the tendentious and false presentation of the aims and activities of Solidarity in the socialist countries.

Meanwhile, quite apart from the views of the mass media, the average person is more and more--and not only in the socialist countries--having quite enough of Poland and her problems. This stems from the plain fear about disturbing the balance of forces in Europe, and speaking brutally, from fear for one's own skin. In addition, the inhabitants of our neighboring states--let us just say for instance during tourist trips and also during our rapacious and nervous shopping sprees in their countries--are noting, above all, that in Poland today there is a general mess and the daily life of Poles is one big continuous worry. And without penetrating our complicated matters and politically twisted paths they take into account the following facts: 1 year ago Polish shops were still shops. Today they are similar to deserts. One year ago one could more or less normally move about, visit and quite simply exist in Poland. Today this is hellishly difficult. Then, they do not in general analyze the mistakes in economic policy in the 1970s but conclude that all this is the result of 1 year's idle talk, of tensions, strikes, conflicts, and of the general slackening of labor and social discipline. Unfortunately, they link these phenomena with the foundation and activities of Solidarity.

Our party and state authorities and our propaganda aimed abroad try unceasingly and as clearly as possible to explain the basis of last year's August events, the expediency and need for changes in the Polish trade union movement, the principles governing cooperation with Solidarity and the positive role it can play in the necessary, after all, process of political and social changes. It is also continually stressed that Solidarity has many millions of honest people faithful to a socialist Poland--people who respect the Constitution, system and alliances of Poland. So what?

In the light of the facts created by the Solidarity congress these are explanations which are less and less credible.

It is difficult to expect that it will be possible to make them credible using arguments about the brief existence, lack of experience and good intentions of Solidarity. The saying that "the road to hell is paved with good intentions" is, after all, to be found in almost all European languages.

'Act of Interference'

LD120922 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 12 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep (PAP)--The Polish press has published the letter transmitted by the TASS news agency from the worker collective of the Moscow Likhachev works to Polish workers which expresses alarm over the fate of Poland in connection with the so-called appeal to the working people of the countries of Eastern Europe adopted at the Solidarity congress in Gdansk.

The papers publish responses from the mass media in the socialist and capitalist countries to the Solidarity congress, stressing the dangerous course taken by this trade union organization. This theme is also the subject of comment by the Warsaw press.

The appeal to working people of Eastern Europe is, in its form and content, an impermissible act of interference in the internal affairs of our allies, writes publicist Jerzy Bielecki in a commentary published by TRYBUNA LUDU devoted to the Solidarity congress. I have not the slightest doubt that this is not an appeal from the millions of trade union members and I consider that the name of the Solidarity congress was misused in this case by a behind-the-scenes group of rabid anticommunists.

In the first stage of the congress about 30 documents were adopted. The majority of the decisions adopted is not connected with trade union matters at all, and those which deal with trade union problems are really firm protests. The group of manifest enemies of socialism did not hide itself; it threw off its mask and even made calls from the congress rostrum to risk a total confrontation, to delete from the charter the phrase about the leading role of the party in Poland, and to replace existing state structures with Solidarity structures.

PRAVDA Cited on Congress

LD131400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] The development of a socialist society, the formation of a new man, is occurring in conditions of a complex international situation. It is not free of difficulties or of errors. Our class enemies are trying to actively exploit these errors in their guerrilla activity against the socialist community, writes today's Moscow PRAVDA. A clear confirmation of this [words indistinct] are the events in Poland, which is going through a severe crisis. The extremist forces of Solidarity transformed the congress of that organization, the first stage of which ended in Gdansk a few days ago, into an antisocialist and anti-Soviet spectacle. The organizers of the meeting, which was called a trade union congress to divert attention, called for marches against the PZPR, against socialism in Poland. The Solidarity extremists, exploiting the decisions of their congress, intend to exacerbate the situation in the country, to provoke new conflicts and disorder. Their provocative attacks on socialism--and not just in Poland, but also in the other socialist states--have finally unmasked the organizers and stage managers of the Gdansk meeting. Working people in the Soviet Union want to believe that the workers and working people in Poland will find the strength, courage and resolve to defend the achievements of socialism.

That is how the article in the Moscow PRAVDA ends.

COMMENTATORS VIEW SOLIDARITY CONGRESS RESULTS

PAP Views Actions

LD131636 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Przemyslaw Kuciewicz commentary]

[Text] NSZZ Solidarity, a union which came into being as a result of social protest and workers' strikes, continues to search for its identity after a year of existence. A moment of fundamental importance in this far from easy process of self-definition and definition of the reality of Poland and its complicated problems was the union's first national congress, whose first stage ended in Gdansk on Thursday.

Instead of the planned 3 days, the congress lasted twice as long. This was not only because a great deal of time was taken up by procedural disputes and a very detailed discussion of the statute--the whole complex process of learning about democracy and its rules. The schedule of the first stage, which was originally intended to be exclusively devoted to the statute, broadened into a large repertoire of program issues, including strictly political matters. These came to occupy the foreground in the general thinking of the congress and found expression in the adoption of a series of resolutions concerning not only the union but also the whole country, and also spilled over into non-Polish matters. [Passage indistinct] that Solidarity is not just and does not define itself as being exclusively a trade union but has become a social and political movement, and an oppositional movement with respect to the present political system (which was not identified with the system overall) and the authorities that represent it.

An aspiration to change this system was announced. This found expression in the most forcible manner in the resolution on People's Councils, which called for the transformation of the electoral regulations and the law on People's Councils. The law calls for the removal of the exclusive right of the National Unity Front [FJN] to draft an electoral program to nominate candidates. In the opinion of the congress such powers ought also to be granted to organizations outside the FJN and to groups of citizens. The consequences of this resolution are hard to foresee, but they could be important for the country since the end of the term of office of the councils at the basic level is drawing near and so there is a threat--with the situation in the country as tense as it is--of an escalation of political struggle. This, however, cannot be limited to the problem of People's Councils.

[Passage indistinct] of Solidarity is treated [word indistinct] of countries and a manifestation of counterrevolution. From a neutral position it is impossible to overlook that the message violates the gentleman's agreement with the authorities to the effect that Solidarity would not interfere in foreign affairs. During a press conference, congress press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz stated that the publication of the message was prompted exclusively by moral considerations--which surely did not convince everyone.

In the press corridors people wondered why it was decided to introduce political issues and resolutions as early as the first round of the congress, despite the fact that the logical place for them would be the second, programmatic round. On the one hand, it was pointed out that the time factor played a part, [passage indistinct]

Political elements also influenced the debate on the statute. Let us look at just one of the amendments to the statute adopted, [passage indistinct]

The union will defend these rights, should they be violated, with all available means, including strikes. This stands to clash with the provisions of the bill on trade unions, which envisages a ban on political strikes.

Generally, however, the debate on the statute represented a dispute between support for centralism and for union democracy. It also became an area for squabbles between the adherents of Lech Walesa and his opponents. Walesa stands for the view that--at least in the immediate future, during the period of struggle--what the union needs above all are strong authorities and discipline and cohesion in the ranks. He came out--not just in his speeches at the congress, but also earlier, in his actions--against squandering efforts in minor skirmishes and against strikes which throw the whole union into a state of readiness and bring the country face to face with confrontation, in defense of sectional interests. In this context he criticized the Olsztyn printers during the congress. To what extent the personal ambition of the chairman come into play here, it is difficult [words indistinct] among them people who consider Walesa's policies too moderate and who aim at a sharper confrontation with the authorities. [Passage indistinct]

The following dilemma was also decided in line with the idea of strong authorities: Is it permissible to combine the function of chairman of the National Commission with that of regional chairman, and can regional chairmen be members of the National Commission Presidium?

Thus, for the moment, the policies of Lech Walesa have triumphed. Asked directly after the session closed what the results of the congress mean for the country, Lech Walesa said: The congress put forward a series of important problems. If the government wishes to be [a good government), it ought to [word indistinct] and outpace Solidarity. Then we will be glad for the government.

Let us add that all Poles would surely wish to be glad for the government, and for Solidarity, too.

Catholic Daily Sees 'Tensions'

AU111418 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 9 Sep 81 p 1

["MOS" commentary: "The Crux of the Matter"]

[Text] The Solidarity congress gathered impetus slowly. It had to go through interminable votes on various procedural issues, elect commissions, listen to representatives of trade union centers all over the world and to objections to television, and only on the fourth day of proceedings did it stand face to face with problems of fundamental importance for the whole country. Moreover, all that was natural. The rumble of the propaganda campaign around the union and in particular the "television war" consolidated the congress participants, and on the other hand the voices of foreign delegations from all around the world, from Japan to Yugoslavia, created the feeling of trade union solidarity going far beyond the borders of our country.

However, the Monday vote on the set of amendments to the statutes gave a foretaste of more serious problems. It is to be emphasized that the vote did not foreclose anything, but only enables the Statutes Drafting Commission to see the views of the majority of delegates. To begin with, in this way the congress turned down the concept worked out by the experts to separate the executive power from the decisionmaking one by forming a trade union council. The congress found, in particular under the influence of Lech Walesa's speech, that this measure would deprive the union of the ability to provide efficient guidance in crisis situations. The chairman will probably be elected by the congress, and this will strengthen his position.

On Monday, the discussion also opened on two draft decisions concerning workers' self-government. This is a fundamental problem not only for Solidarity, but also for the whole country, because only real and radical reform in self-government can unfreeze the immobilized capital of human activity and offer the last chance to get the country out of the economic and social crisis.

It was rather easy to foresee that the representatives of the 10-million strong union would not accept either the government's draft acts on self-government and the state enterprise, the settlements by the Sejm subcommission chaired by Prof Lopatka, or what has been said recently about the nomenclature. This position was presented by both drafts. However, the two drafts substantially differed on the questions of tactics and language. Both voiced the same idea, but with significant modifications. The resolution drafted by Ryszard Bugaj (Mazowsze), Mieczyslaw Gil (Malopolska), Bogdan Lis (Gdansk) and Grzegorz Palka (Lodz) called on the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic to submit the acts on the enterprise and self-government to a referendum, and to give all trade unions a say in determining the questions and carrying out the referendum. The counterdraft also called for the referendum, but a referendum to be carried out by Solidarity and restricted to enterprise collectives. The delegates endorsed the first draft. It was undoubtedly Karol Modzelewski (Wroclaw) who tipped the scale by saying that that was the most important decision at that stage of the congress. Its purpose was to bar the way to creating accomplished facts. Should the referendum be turned down, it would signify disregard for the 10-million strong union and would deprive the people of a say.

The option for the nationwide referendum is to be regarded as an advantage. The essential feature of the revolution, which has been in progress in our country for 14 months, is the fact that it is taking place within the framework of the existing legal order. The constitution neither mentions a referendum, nor forbids it. But there is the historical tradition--maybe not the most propitious one--of the postwar referendum. The resolution also defers to the supreme organ of power, the Sejm. The Sejm has been confronted--we must not be afraid of this term--with an historic decision.

If the people's will on this important issue is invoked, it will be a decision ranking as high as the August agreements and the recognition of free trade unions. However, this decision is difficult, and the views held by the two sides on self-government are divergent. Thus further tensions and conflicts seem to be unavoidable.

Solidarity's 'Double Game'

AU140758 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Z. Czerwinski article: "Who Needs Such Camouflage?"]

[Excerpts] If I had still had any illusions, then I waould have completely rid myself of them last Friday (4 September) and the following Saturday. This feat was sponsored by some gentlemen from the Solidarity leadership who stated quite unconcernedly at the press conference prior to the Solidarity congress that it was only they who observed with iron consistency the spirit of the social agreements and that it was the party and government which continued to violate them.

Last Friday a gentleman who is a professor told us quite seriously that the government was continuously creating conflicts on the periphery of social life in order to avoid any discussion of the fundamental issues and that it was due to Solidarity that there had been no catastrophe as a result.

Asked how Solidarity gentlemen understand partnership and why they say "we" and "they"--this was the only unorthodox question--the Solidarity official in charge of the press conference answered that there was no question of cooperation because the government is an anti-partner and that it is impossible to march with it hand in hand because there are no points of convergence between it and Solidarity. Candor itself! Indeed, so far there has been every indication that there is and can be no point of convergence between Solidarity extremists and the government. There could be such points if the party gave up its political leadership of the country and if the government handed over its power to the street. If Mr Jurczyk were able to dismiss Deputy Premier Rakowski and some other ministers he would certainly do it.

In public and in a way outraging the elementary principles of political culture, Mr Jurczyk "deprived" the deputy premier of his qualifications and moral worth and descended to the level of a gutter fight.

What do I hold against the people in charge of that press conference? I am piqued by the fact that the content and tone of the statements clearly indicated that last year's social accords meant as much to them as last year's snow (except perhaps for some selected passages). I am piqued because they did not admit this straight off, but constantly referred to those accords, constantly accused the authorities of not implementing them and insisted that, except for this failure, we would have been half way to paradise.

What is the purpose of this double game? I say game because this is an all-out game; and let anyone who does not believe me carefully probe into the political content of the National Consultative Commission's [KKP] report that was read to the Solidarity congress and whose excerpts our TV reproduced on Sunday from a tape that must have been stolen somewhere because--as a reward for two press conference programs before the congress--Solidarity refused to admit a TV team into the congress hall.

The KKP report was a report issued by a political party and not by a trade union and was constructed in line with this concept: Whatever has been good "from August to August" was caused by Solidarity and whatever has been bad was caused by the government. Not even during the darkest periods of the so-called past period did the party leadership have such an idolatrous attitude toward itself and its activities.

The KKP is full of distortions, and much time will go by before it will be possible to discover and record them all. Postponing this job for later on, I again want to ask a question: Why is it that the present Solidarity leadership did not inform the many millions of Solidarity members at a Solidarity forum as serious as a congress that it unilaterally renounced the political content of the social accords? Why should one be compelled to guess such renunciations in statements such as: We cannot be held responsible for what takes place in the country because we have no influence on the composition and policy of the government?

Who needs such camouflage? Would it not be more articulate and honest to say quite openly: What the accords record is bluff [blef]. What we are now interested in is not coal and potatoes for the winter--it is power!

'Attempt To Act Above Law'

LD111506 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 11 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (PAP)--In an article on the Solidarity congress resolution concerning employee self-management in the enterprise, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote: "It is no exaggeration to say that the atmosphere of the Solidarity congress has become intensely political and problems of particular interest to the trade unions, such as, above all, social matters, were very hard to find in the delegates' speeches."

"The anti-state 'tough course' marking the congress manifested itself in many ways, but it became particularly conspicuous on the fourth day and transpired strongest from the resolution on employee self-management in enterprises, which the delegates acknowledged as the most prominent item in the agenda of the first round. Trying not to call in doubt the objectivity of such a statement, even the most impartial observer is bound to say that the resolution on the matter carried by the congress is a sharp (?challenge) to the state authorities, including the Sejm as the supreme authority.

"Among the speakers raising the topic of self-management, the most conspicuous, in the negative sense of course, was Karol Modzelewski. He came up with an original scenario of schemes which, on the one hand impressed with their openness, and horrified with their utterly provocative character on the other. Since the Sejm is about to consider the government draft on self-management of enterprises, Modzelewski said that there is a risk that Solidarity--its top leadership, to be precise, for this is his actual concern--might be faced with fait accompli. To forestall this and, actually, to [word indistinct] the Sejm necessary is the adoption by congress of a resolution on holding a universal referendum concerning powers of self-management."

"Of course, a referendum might be a proper measure when weighty matters are at stake. In certain circumstances this might prove a useful measure but it is always up to the state authorities, in any country, to decide on the need to hold one. In this case, actually, we have not to do with application of democratic forms of gauging public opinion but, frankly speaking, with a brutal attempt to act above the law, which is lawlessness, acting above the Sejm and, as a matter of fact, above the state since the Sejm is the supreme organ of state power. Adding to this such words uttered by Modzelewski as his warning that enactment of the government draft would cause the union to 'step onto the warpath,' the last illusions about the genuine objectives of the aggressive group of Solidarity leaders must perish. This is what is going on contrary to unambiguous formulations of social agreements and numerous sugar-coated declarations also prepared by Modzelewski himself. This is how the cat has been let out of the bag," says ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Radio Says 'Congress of Hope'

LD111554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Following a 6-day debate the first Solidarity congress has ended in Gdansk. Too early for a full assessment, but regardless of the standpoint from which we might assess the deliberations, one (?impression) comes immediately to mind: It was a congress of hope. It is a little bit like that 1-year-old child on the posters advertizing the congress. Every childhood awakens hopes, and regardless of [words indistinct] possibility of forecasting the age of maturity. [Words indistinct] that after all the process of growing to maturity will progress in accordance with out expectations.

The same concerns also the Solidarity congress. Six days of debate full of disputes and controversial speeches ended with a rich harvest of resolutions concerning the most important issues for the country and [word indistinct]. It maybe presumed that the hopes of many Solidarity members have been fulfilled, that they identify themselves with the program guidelines of the congress. A similar number of them, however, are doubtful and cannot unconditionally support the resolutions passed by the congress.

The reported programmatic proposals--regardless of whether we agree with them or not--define a stance which cannot be minimized. Today no one can have any doubt that Solidarity is not only a trade union, it is a social movement of great [word indistinct]. The leadership of this movement enjoys a great credit of confidence from its members. However, this leadership cannot forget that this credit is based on an immense hope: hope that we will succeed, all of us, solidarily, in renewing and improving socialist Poland.

May they always remember that these hopes do not concern an abstract country situated in a political vacuum but a specific state located between the rivers Bug and Odra.

KATOWICE STEELWORKERS REJECT SOLIDARITY REFERENDUM

LD111930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The works' council of the Steelworkers' Trade Union at the Katowice steelworks has issued a statement concerning the recently held referendum which states, among other things, that the total boycott of the referendum by members of this union showed the unity and solidarity of its membership.

The statement rejects the results of the referendum because it could not have been an expression of the will of the entire workforce. It is even doubtful--reads the statement--whether it objectively reflects the views of the part of the workforce which is affiliated to Solidarity. Contrary to the intention of the Solidarity works commission, the referendum did not achieve a works-wide character since none of the organizations active in the Katowice steelworks supported this action, and with the exception of a few rare cases, only Solidarity members took part in the referendum. The rest of the workforce boycotted the referendum unequivocally.

Notwithstanding the results of the referendum and the atmosphere accompanying this action, the works' council of the union states that in keeping with its statutory duties and rights it will always defend any employee or worker, regardless of his position in work, if the attacks against him are consequent on tactical reasons or political schemings and not on objective reasons of transgressing his vocational duties.

MINISTER SAYS SOLIDARITY NOT ADHERING TO AGREEMENT

LD122336 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep (PAP)--Polish Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs, Professor Antoni Rajkiewicz, told TRYBUNA LUDU today that the social agreements signed over the past year require fresh terms and deadlines of their implementation. Several hundred agreements should be reviewed and integrated. "I am all for one general agreement," he said.

The minister denied charges addressed to his ministry and the government that many essential points of the agreements in question have not been implemented on time. He recalled that, still as an expert at the negotiating table, he had pointed to difficulties that could be encountered in implementing the agreements and added that at that time emotions took the upper hand and the negotiations were marked by the desire to defuse the conflict by peaceful measures.

"Also, the other side has not adhered to the agreements," he said, pointing to continuing tension, mostly strikes and numerous demands forwarded by individual occupational groups, works and enterprises. He also blamed the government's technical negotiating difficulties on union pluralism, which he himself approves of, and on lack of new methods of cooperation between the unions.

"The government alone is not responsible for implementing the to-date agreements. This implementation is conditional on the fact whether our partner will start respecting economic realities, and that is not yet the case with Solidarity," the minister said.

TRADE UNIONS RESPOND TO SOLIDARITY COMMISSIONS

Working on Saturday

LD121736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Many industrial workers reported for work today in response to the appeal of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity for work on 8 work-free Saturdays until the end of this year.

A considerable part of the 15,000-strong workforce of the Gdansk shipyard named after Lenin reported for the first shift this morning. About 1,500 people showed up at the Ursus plant. Compared with a normal working day, approximately 65 percent of the miners reported voluntarily for the first shift today.

Loading Boycotts in Gdynia

LD111718 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1540 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Within the framework of an operation which was carried out recently by Solidarity members, loading of some goods was stopped in the port of Gdynia. This concerned a boycott on loading meat products and in one case also a great quantity of sugar.

Another conflict concerned a boycott on loading 55 containers of confectionary. It was explained that this confectionary was produced from raw materials brought abroad with consumers' money. The Polish side was involved only in the production of [word indistinct].

More on Gdynia

LD121332 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep (PAP)--The dispute over the loading of containers filled with confectionary products which took place in the port of Gdynia has ended successfully. Arguments concerning the realization of agreed contracts were decisive because the confectionary products had been produced from raw materials purchased from abroad with money from foreign contractors. The port commission of NSZZ Solidarity stipulated however that the loading of a further consignment be dependent on the obtaining of complete information regarding the size of the profit from the whole contract.

Krakow Students Threaten Strike

LD121046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The unrest of Krakow higher education establishments continues. Following in the footsteps of the NSZZ Solidarity commission at Jagiellonian University, the same commission at the Mining and Metallurgy Academy [AGH] also announced strike readiness beginning yesterday as a sign of protest against the unilateral amendments made by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education to the draft statute on higher education.

The educational commission of the Independent Association of Students at AGH has also joined this action. A sharp protest against attempts to restrict the autonomy of the higher education establishments is also contained in a resolution sent to the Sejm by the NSZZ Solidarity commission of Krakow Polytechnic.

The resolution says: The introduction of several dozen such basic amendments into the draft statute without any consultation with the academic world and the granting of barely 1 weeks' time to make our positions known on these amendments are outrageous. The NSZZ Solidarity of Krakow Polytechnic expresses it solidarity with the stance of the commissions of Jagiellonian University and AGH without announcing for the time being a state of strike readiness because it is counting on the effectiveness of the first form of protest undertaken.

RURAL SOLIDARITY SCHEDULES CONGRESS IN JANUARY

Dates Set

LD132118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] The National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has decided that the first round of the national congress of delegates of this organization will be held 16-18 January next year. The leadership of the union demands full and prompt implementation of the Rzeszow and Ustrzyki agreements which, it was stated in the adopted resolution, are being permanently sabotaged by the ministry and by local authorities.

Protest Threatened

LD132252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The National Founding Committee [OKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers held a session in Warsaw yesterday and today. Under the threat of carrying out a national protest action, the OKZ issued a demand for the full and immediate implementation of the Rzeszow and Uztrzyki agreements.

Further Details

LD140146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers held a session in Warsaw. Main tasks of the union on the eve of the first national congress of the delegates, to be held in January of the coming year, were defined. Among others, a resolution was adopted to continue a protest action, in the form of not paying taxes, in connection with the nonimplementation of the decisions of 17 August of this year made with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and concerning the agricultural development fund.

AUTONOMOUS TUS ON CONTACTS WITH EAST EUROPEAN TUS

LD121511 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep (PAP)--The POLISH PRESS AGENCY PAP has received a statement from the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions. The document says that the confederation wishes to establish and develop contacts with all trade unions, especially with trade unions of the socialist countries. The response so far has been insufficient. It is very disquieting that in these contacts trade unions of the socialist countries seem to prefer Branch Trade Unions as the sole representation of the working people in Poland. "We sincerely hope--the document says--that before long such contacts will be established and will serve the strengthening of links between the working people."

Next the statement says: "In connection with the 'message' to the working people in East European countries, sent out by the Solidarity first national congress, the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions states that this represents interference in internal affairs of other states which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. No one has the right to lecture other nations on how to solve their own problems. Considering the catastrophic economic state of our country such a message does not help to create a good atmoshpere for the efforts of our society aimed at overcoming the crisis.

LEADERSHIP UNION OPPOSES WORKERS' REFERENDUMS

LD121247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] In connection with the increasing number of cases of conflicts between factory workforces and their managements and with attempts to settle these conflicts through referendums organized among the workforces, the union of leadership cadres and of units of the socialized economy states that this form of assessing work, this means through a referendum, is impremissible and is aimed against the existing legal order. A referendum organized under the influence of temporary emotions is not and cannot be an objective gauge of the work done by the leadership cadres.

JOURNALISTS' PRESS CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENTS

AU140755 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Sep 81 p 4

[PAP report: "Main Administration of Association of Polish Journalists Holds Press Conference"]

[Text] The press conference held by the Main Administration of the Association of Polish Journalists in Warsaw on 8 September under the chairmanship of General Secretary Dariusz Fikus discussed the 2 September debates of the union's council and the work of the paper and print union.

The conference was told that the 2 September session of the union's council had been held because of the government press spokesman's letter which negatively assessed the statement made on 10 August by five members on the union's leadership. The council's session, which was very important, passed a resolution backing the 10 August statement and the reasons for it and expressed its position on the current state of the functioning of the mass media. The conference was also told that the 10 August statement was backed by large numbers of journalists and opposed by the press, radio and TV journalists in groups and individually.

The union's officials said that the 10 August statement should not be treated as an action against the government, but as a polemic with the mass media and that the union's Main Administration had replied to the government press spokesman's letter. They also stressed that the union does not intend to play the role of a "third political force" and to act as a side in conflicts. What it wants to do is play the role of mediator between sides by way of its good offices, in addition to fulfilling its statutory duty of ensuring journalism's social credibility.

The conference participants were handed over two documents: The union's statements of 7 September and the statement by the paper and print union attached to the journalists' union.

The first document states that "in line with the stand taken by the Union's council on 2 September 1981, the union's Main Administration believes it has a duty to appeal to the first Solidarity congress and to the leadership of the radio and TV committee to immediately conclude an agreement to guarantee the undisturbed coverage of the Solidarity congress. We think that in the present tense situation every disturbance in the circulation of information--no matter for what cause--constitutes a dangerous political fact whose objective significance is directed against social accord, all the more so since such an important event like the congress of an organization almost 10 million strong is at stake. We are ready at any time--should the sides concerned agree--to offer our good offices to search for accord on this issue which is of key significance for our profession."

In its statement the paper and print union proposes that social control be extended to the movement of paper in that all periodicals should disclose the number of copies they produce, the wieght of paper used for a single edition, the size of returns and the estimated size of the copies absorbed by the market.

The union encourages the editorial boards and administration of periodicals to research into the selling potential of the market.

11 SEP SESSION OF TRIAL AGAINST KPN LEADERS NOTED

LD111742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The trial of leading members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] was resumed today before the Warsaw Voivodship Court, after a break of 2 weeks. The defense counsels of Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew and Tadeusz Stanski have applied for the lifting of the temporary arrest of these defendants. The court will make a decision on the proposal of the counsels for defense at its next session on Monday.

The defendants have submitted a number of formal proposals which concern, among other things, the court's consent for a press conference to be held, and also the wrongful treatment--in their view--by the prison administration.

During today's session, the court began asking Leszek Moczulski questions about among other things, KPN's organizational structure, its area of activity and its activity abroad.

OFFICIALS ATTEND VARIOUS VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS

Katowice Voivodship

LD111148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Katowice: The meeting of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski with mining delegates to the ninth party congress, the session of the voivodship People's Council dedicated to the evaluation of the socioeconomic situation, and the results of the referendum on the Katowice iron and steel works are events which, though they occurred in Katowice Voivodship yesterday, are today the subject of discussion and of many commentaries.

The picture of the national situation has been supplemented by economic problems concerning the Katowice Voivodship at yesterday's session of the voivodship People's Council. It emerges from the facts presented that the adopted plan for the socioeconomic development of the voivodship for this year is not being implemented and that the current state of affairs offers no hopes for its implementation. Industrial enterprises in the voivodship have produced in the last 8 months goods worth Z54 billion less--this is the value of 2 months' output in the voivodship--than during the corresponding period of last year. Since this is mainly the production of raw and other materials, the shortfall reflects strongly on the functioning of the remaining sectors of economy, supplied by the voivodship industry, and on the foreign trade situation.

It is known that coal output has dropped, as has the output of steel and electrical-engineering products. There are serious problems as to basic food articles for the inhabitants of the voivodship. Government decisions on additional allocations of fats and meat in recent months have achieved an insignificant improvement.

What are the voivodship authorities doing to improve the situation? It has been known for some time that in order to increase coal output at once it is necessary to employ nearly 20,000 persons additionally. This year 40,000 persons were directed to the mining industry. Only 10,000 have stayed. The Ministry of Mining has taken over from other departments workers' hostels with several thousand beds. As for supplies, decisions have been adopted concerning the sale of milk from tankers. Repairs of diary establishments have been stopped.

The network of cooperative and private bakeries has been expanded. This has only partly alleviated the difficulties. It is difficult to contain in a few sentences everything that was said at yesterday's session.

In the adopted resolution the voivodship People's Council urged the mining workforces, the men who work hardest, to understand the critical situation of the country and the voivodship and to embark on enhanced efforts designed to obtain additional coal, instructing at the same time all service and commercial establishments to satisfy in full the miners' needs.

Voivodship Party Meetings

LD112208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Plenary sessions of voivodship party committees have been taking place today in Sieradz, Lublin, Czestechowa and Zielona Gora.

Taking part in the Sieradz Plenum was Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The meeting discussed the tasks of the voivodship party organization after the ninth extraordinary party congress, as well as the tasks of the voivodship programmatic-and-election conference of the party. Similar matters were also discussed at the deliberations in Lublin, Czestochowa and Zielona Gora.

In Lublin, the drafts of the action program of the voivodship party organization for the next few years and the tasks of party members active in People's Councils, trade unions and in self-governing and social organizations, were presented. The stagnation in the activity of some party organizations was assessed critically. More than 12,000 members are late in paying their subscriptions in Lublin voivodship. In this respect, the Lublin party organization occupies bottom place in the country. Against this background, the need to make the primary party organizations more active was pointed out. Commissions dealing with specific problems attached to the voivodship party committee were appointed at the Lublin plenum, and their compositions were established. Two statements were also adopted.

The first statement condemns the creation of informal platforms from which resolutions are passed--platforms which contravene the party statute. The second statement expresses disquiet over some of the decisions of the first national congress of Solidarity delegates.

In Czestochowa, some of those taking part in the discussion drew attention to the unsatisfactory links between primary party organizations and the echelons. It was stressed that in conditions of political struggle assistance from the authorities is not enough.

At the plenum in Zielona Gora, the intensifying activity there against the party was roundly criticized. The attempt at illegal take-over of the land of the Swiebodzin state farm combine in the (Swidnica) area was also condemned. Much attention was paid during the discussion to matters pertaining to workers' government and the responsible role of the party in this field. Tasks pertaining to cooperation with the trade unions, and also tasks in strengthening the positions of the People's Councils in their role as the genuine leaders of local places, were also discussed. It was also decided that the programmatic meeting of delegates for the voivodship report-back and election conference would also be held in Zielona Gora on 19 September.

Olszowski Views Solidarity

LD112256 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (PAP)--Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has addressed a plenary session of the Sieradz Voidvodship PZPR committee.

He noted that many party members had joined Solidairty with sincere intentions, in the belief that by their work in the new trade unions they would contribute to an improvement in the situation in the country. But now they have become disillusioned because the political nature of that organization, aimed at the seizure of power, is becoming ever more manifest.

Describing the activities of Solidarity at three junctures which were so important for it--the signing of the August agreements, the registration of the trade union and the first stage of the congress--S. Olszowski said that the line linking these three junctures showed an increase in the political ambitions of the Solidarity leaders and an obvious departure from the important principles of Poland's alliances, the leading role of the party and adherence to constitutional principles.

In evaluating the work of the Politburo and the government, S. Olszowski stressed that until the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress many concessions and compromises had been made with regard to Solidarity. But following the congress, the actions of the authorities had become more resolute.

Speaking about the consistent rebuff being given to the extremist forces in Solidarity, the Central Committee secretary stressed that the policy of seeking agreement would continue to be the sole and obligatory path. S. Olszowski said the party has no other program but that of the ninth congress, and that program will be consistently implemented.

'Cooperation' Cited

NC112040 Paris AFP in English 2029 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (AFP)--Stefan Olszowski, a member of both the Politburo and the party Secretariat, declared today that regardless of any belligerent statements coming from Solidarity, cooperation was the word of the hour.

Mr Olszowski, nonetheless, criticized the "political character" of Solidarity, saying the independent union wanted to "seize power."

"The political ambitions of the leaders" of Solidarity have only "grown" since the Gdansk accords, he added.

The Politburo and the government may have been ready to compromise in the past, he said, but since July's party congress their attitudes are marked by "determination."

SIWAK MEETS WITH LUBLIN WORKERS, BRANCH MEMBERS

LD112124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, today in Lublin met employees at a general construction plant. At this meeting the complicated situation in housing construction of the region was presented as well as the threats to a full implementation of this year's tasks. Replying to numerous questions, Albin Siwak stated that there is no cause to worry so far as unemployment in construction is concerned. Decisions are being prepared which wil ensure work for thousands of construction workers, and also abroad in the friendly neighboring CEMA countries.

This afternoon in Lublin Albin Siwak met Industrial Branch Trade Union activists of this city, of Legnica Voivodship, and also from Glogow and Zielona Gora.

WARSAW REPORTS POZNAN VOIVODSHIP PARTY PLENUM

LD122026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The main topic of the plenary meeting of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee today was the tasks of party echelons and organizations, resulting from the resolution of the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the present, sociopolitical and economic situation of the region and the country. Participants in the meeting were also acquainted with the work of the voivodship committee's executive, and they discussed matters connected with the new organizational structure of the voivodship committee apparatus and the appointments to leading positions in its individual departments.

The country's dramatic socioeconomic situation, matters connected with the introduction of economic reform, and the establishment of workers' self-managements, it said at the plenum, demand speedy and effective acitons from all party links. Standing teams, with the participation of experts for matters connected with the introduction of economic reform, must be created at once in basic echelons. Such teams also must be established at all enterprises.

Speaking about workers' self-management, it was pointed out that PZPR works organizations should be the initiators of self-managements without waiting for additional instructions, and that they should direct their best members to that work. Examples were given that where workers' self-governments were created at the party's initiative toward the end of last year, concrete results can be noted already.

Matters connected with the recent Solidarity congress occupied a special place at the plenum. It was said that instead of proposing a platform of dialogue, congress participants proposed a platform of conflict, assuming openly an antisocialist, antiparty, antistate, and anti-Soviet stance.

DROP IN SZCZECIN VOIVODSHIP PARTY NUMBERS NOTED

LD111444 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Szczecin, 11 Sep (PAP)--The numerical strength of the voivodship party organization has fallen by almost 8,000 members in the period between 31 July 1980 and 31 July this year. Among those who left the PZPR, workers constitute the largest group. Moreover--and this has been emphasized during the latest meeting of the PZPR voivodship committee executive, in the recent period there has been a decline in (?active participation) in party life.

KUBIAK ADDRESSES ZSMP NATIONAL CONFERENCE

LD122038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] A national conference of representatives of enterprise executives of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] was held today in the capital.

Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, who participated in the conference, presented the most significant factors which make up the country's very complicated sociopolitical and economic situation. He also described the main threats to the process of socialist renewal which was borne out of the last year's August protest against the ossification of structures and the distortion of socialism. Hieronim Kubiak pointed out particularly the most harmful divisions in the community into party members and nonparty members, into those who are members of Solidarity or those who are not.

Referring to the ninth extraordinary party congress, the speaker stressed that its greatest achievement was the working out of a programmatic offer to the nation, a program for extricating the country from the crisis. He said that immediately after the congress, there were forces which have a different vision of the country's development, and which are opposed to the party's program which has, after all, won recognition from the community. Surely, there can be no doubt today that this represents an element of political struggle oriented at a different concept of Poland. These forces, he said, do not reckon with the fact that there, at this precise point in Europe, there is no room for a Poland other than a socialist one. He said that in recognizing all the threats that exist, every Pole must, in the name of a superior cause, do everything possible for maintaining accord--and on this basis, for the salvation of the nation. The party is relying on the young generation.

The secretary of the Central Committee also threw light on questions connected with the economic reform, and with bringing it into effect at the earliest possible date. He also replied to numerous questions.

'Concord Among Poles' Needed

NC131003 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Sep (AFP)--Senior Polish Communist Party official Hieronim Kubiak has appealed for "concord among all Poles in the name of the overriding interest".

Mr Kubiak, who was co-opted to both the party's Politburo and Supreme Executive at the ninth congress two months ago, told a meeting of young socialist movement leaders here last night that Poles "must take account of all the existing dangers and do their all for national salvation on the basis of understanding among all."

He said it was time to do away with the habit of "separating people" into Communist Party members and non-party members, between those who belonged to the independent trade union Solidarity and those who did not.

"That is what is doing the most damage today," he added. "The main thing is that we are all Poles."

Without naming Solidarity directly, he implicitly blamed the union for "not taking into account the fact that in this part of Europe there is no place for a Poland other than a socialist Poland."

Observers noted that Mr Kubiak's words sounded the same moderate note as in the previous day's statement from the Polish Communist Party's deputy leader Stefan Olszowski, the only senior party man to have commented publicly on the Solidarity congress in Gdansk last week.

SOLDIERS TO WORK IN COAL MINES AFTER FIRST YEAR

LD141001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Due to the importance of each ton of coal extracted this year the Ministry of National Defense has agreed to a request from the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry that soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces work in mines after concluding the first year of their military service. During the next 12 months, the time worked in mines will count as national military service.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PUBLISHES COAL PRODUCTION GOALS

LD132018 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Summary] The Anticrisis Headquarters attached to the Council of Ministers has carried out an analysis of the situation in the coal industry and has decided that it is necessary to extract at least 168 million tons of coal this year. Over the first six months of this year, a total of 81.3 million tons were extracted. Therefore, it is necessary to extract in the third quarter 621,500 tons each 24 hours and 250,000 tons on work-free Saturdays.

However, it is already clear that it will not be possible to attain these levels, despite the fact that 9,000 people have been employed in the industry and despite the fact that a further 10-11,000 people will have begun working in the industry by the end of September. Taking into consideration the current pace of work in the mines and being realistic about the poor chances of increasing the extraction levels, the anticrisis team has agreed that 164 million tons is the most likely figure. The fuel balance which provides for further curtailment in coal supplies is based on this figure.

If the forecasts are confirmed, supplies of coal for the country's needs will fall to 150.7 million tons and to 16 million tons for export. Apart from export reductions, the shortfall of 4 million tons of coal will result in further reduction of coal supplies to enterprises: the energy industry will receive 54.6 million tons; coking works will receive 22.7 million tons. As a consequence of this the output of the metallurgy industry, cement, other types of materials, raw materials and articles will decline even further. This will exacerbate the economic disproportions to extreme limits.

Even if the shortfall of 4 million tons was recovered, current production levels would only be maintained.

END OF SOVIET EXERCISES, USTINOV SPEECH NOTED

LD122302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] TASS reports that the West-81 exercises of Soviet land troops and navy, which had been going on since 4 September on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and on the Baltic, ended today. These exercises took place under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union, Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense. Problems of combat synchronization and cooperation in conducting joint combat activities of units detachments of various kinds of troops were practised.

After the exercises, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov made a speech at a military parade. He stated, among other things, that the tasks set for land troops and the navy have been fully executed. Leonid Brezhnev attentively followed the progress of the exercises. He highly assessed the activities of the land troops and the navy. Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov devoted a considerable part of his speech to the peace policy of the Soviet Union, which is imperilled by the actions of imperialism and its reaction. The speaker elucidated in detail issues connected with the development of NATO's military potential, and also with the significance of the recent decision by the U.S. President on the production of neutron weapons.

Next, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov assured that Soviet soldiers, in close alliance with the soldiers of fraternal countries--members of the Warsaw Pact--together with the troops of other socialist states, are at present guarding the achievements of socialism and are defending the interests of the socialist community. They have at their disposal everything that is necessary in order to give any aggressor a crushing rebuff.

KUWAIT'S AMIR SHAYKH JABIR AS-SABAH VISITS

As-Sabah Arrives 12 Sep

AU121357 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Sep (AGERPRES)--His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the state of Kuwait, arrived in Bucharest on September 12, at about 11:30 (local time) [0830 GMT] on an official visit of friendship at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania.

The fresh Romanian-Kuwaiti summit dialogue stands for an important and significative moment in the development of the multilateral relations of friendship and collaboration between our countries and peoples. It also demonstrates the determination of Romania and Kuwait to lend still richer content to the bilateral relations and to the collaboration in the international life, to make an important contribution to the cause of peace, of the peoples' struggle for the building of a better and more just world.

The welcoming ceremony for the distinguished Kuwaiti guest took place at the Bucharest Otopeni Airport that was festively adorned. The portraits of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and the flags of Romania and Kuwait were arranged on the air station frontis piece. Slogans in Romanian and Arabic read: "Welcome to the Socialist Republic of Romania to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the state of Kuwait", "May the good relations established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the state of Kuwait develop in the interest and benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world".

The amir of Kuwait was welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Andrei, Emilian Dobrescu, Nicolae Giosan, by members of the government, generals and senior officers.

Present at the airport were also heads of diplomatic missions of Arab countries accredited to Romania and the permanent representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Bucharest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a warm welcome to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah as he alighted from the plane. The two heads of state cordially shook hands.

His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah then introduced to President Nicolae Ceausescu the officials accompanying him: Abdul Rahman Salim al-Atiqi, adviser to the amir's cabinet, Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of commerce and industry, 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, minister of finance and planning, Major-General Salim (al-Humood) as-Sabah, commander of the amir's guard, Rashid, Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid, under secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Abd al-Aziz Kamel), adviser to the amir's cabinet, Mohammed Darwish al Aradi undersecretary of state, the amir's Diwan, the amir's cabinet, Ibrahim Mohammed al Shatti, director of the amir's cabinet, Adil Najm ad-Din Jarrah, ambassador of the state of Kuwait to Romania.

Continuing the ceremony, the military guard lined up at the airport presented arms. The state anthems of the two countries were played, while a 21 gun-salvo salute was fired.

The two heads of state reviewed the guard of honour, and then the introduction followed of the officials come to the airport to welcome the guests.

A group of Young Pioneers presented President Nicolae Ceausescu and Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah with bunches of flowers.

Numerous working people who were at the airport extented a warm manifestation of sympathy to the two heads of state.

The two heads of state mounted into a car escorted by a motorcade, making for the residence assigned to the distinguished Kuwaiti guest.

At the residence, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah conversed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU122008 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Official talks started today ac the Bucharest Palace of the State Council between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait. The talks are attended for Romania by: Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of the chemistry industry; Petre Gigea, minister of finance; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and counselor of the Presidential Cabinet; Silviu Curticeanu, presidential secretary and secretary of the State Council; Marcel Bunu, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Kuwait, the talks are attended by: 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-Atiqi, adviser to the amir's cabinet; Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of commerce and industry; 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, minister of finance and planning; Rashed 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashed, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mohammed Darwish al-Aradi, undersecretary of state at the amir's Diwan; Ali Esa al-Wazzan, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Ibrahim Mohammed ash-Shatti, director of the amir's cabinet; Adil Najm ad-Din Jarrah, ambassador of the state of Kuwait to Romania; (Khalid al-Bakrein), counselor at the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and (Mohammad Hazan), general manager of the Kuwait Supplies Company.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly welcomed the visit of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and expressed the conviction that the exchange of views will conclude with fruitful results, thus contributing to developing and deepening Romanian-Kuwait relations in all fields. Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the invitation to visit Romania and in turn expressed the conviction that the present visit and the agreements to be reached will increasingly stimulate relations between our countries and peoples. Under the sign of the joint desire to expand bilateral cooperation, the official Romanian-Kuwaiti summit occasioned an examination of the current stage of relations between the two countries, particularly of the ways and means to continue to develop these relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah stressed with satisfaction that in the time which has elapsed since the 1976 visit paid by the Romanian head of state to Kuwait, Romanian-Kuwaiti relations have continued to improve political, economic and other forms of cooperation have developed on the basis of full equality and mutual esteem, respect and advantage. Positively assessing the results attained, the two heads of state stressed that there are prospects for intensifying Romanian-Kuwaiti cooperation and collaboration in various fields of mutual interest and for diversifying and expanding trade exchanges, to the benefit of both peoples and countries and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and international understanding.

The sides expressed the desire to explore and make use of existing opportunities to consolidate and develop cooperation in basic economic branches, including production sharing, to jointly build industrial units of mutual interest and to set up joint production and marketing companies, so as to expand cooperation between Romania economic organizations and Kuwaiti companies, including the third markets.

The two heads of state instructed the relevant ministers to examine concrete ways and means to deepen cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Kuwait.

Beginning the exchange of views on international issues, the two heads of state stressed the need for action to halt the aggravation of international tension, to resume and continue the policy of detente and peace and to observe the following principles of relations among states: equality of rights; respect for national sovereignty and independence; noninterference in domestic affairs; nonuse of force and the threat of force; and the political resolution of states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world through negotiations. In this respect, the sides presented the position of the two countries concerning a global and peaceful solution of the Middle East situation and the need to intensify efforts to attain a just and lasting peace in that area, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem, by respecting their right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Both sides expressed concern over the conflict between Iraq and Iran and stressed the urgent need for an end to the confrontation between the two countries and for peacefully resolving the differences between those states through negotiations, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and detente in the world.

The Romanian-Kuwaiti summit talks are proceeding in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

Ceausescu Decorates Amir

AU121535 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Official talks started this afternoon at the Bucharest Palace of the State Council between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the state of Kuwait.

Before the beginning of the official talks, the amir of the state of Kuwait paid a courtesy call on President Nicolae Ceausescu. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and in the spirit of good relations between Romania and Kuwait which are in accordance with the aspirations of the two peoples and international peace and cooperation.

At a ceremony at the Palace of the State Council, President Nicolae Ceausescu decorated His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the state of Kuwait, with the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class with ribbons, as a token of friendship and good relations between our countries. Thanking President Nicolae Ceausescu for the high distinction, the Kuwait head of state said that it is a symbol of good Romanian-Kuwaiti relations.

Ceausescu Gives Dinner

AU122010 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The first day of the official friendly visit to our country by His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the state of Kuwait, concluded with an official dinner given by President Nicolae Ceausescu in the honor of the distinguished guest. During the dinner, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the two heads of state raised toasts. The national anthems of Romania and Kuwait were played. Romanian and Kuwait officials participated in the dinner.

Visit Continues

AU131418 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah resumed official talks this morning at the Republic Palace.

In the same atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding, the two heads of state examined aspects of the bilateral cooperation and continued their exchange of views on international issues of common interest.

After their talks, the two heads of state and Romanian and Kuwaiti officials left for Prahova County to allow the guests to become directly acquainted with some of Romania's industrial and agricultural achievements. On arriving in Ploiesti Municipality, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, were greeted by Ion Circei, chairman of the Prahova County People's Council; Ion Paraschiv, mayor of Ploiesti; and other representatives of local state bodies. In accordance with tradition, the distinguished guests were given bread and salt. Young people and Pioneers gave them flowers. The first unit visited was the "1 May" enterprise. With the aid of plans and models, Machine-Building Minister Ion Avram and eng Atanase Niculescu, general director of the enterprise, presented the history, current stage of development and prospects of this large producer of oil equipment. The Romanian president and the amir of Kuwait then viewed oil drilling and mining installations, as well as other machinery manufactured by this great workers' collective.

The guests then visited the Brazi petrochemical combine, where the distinguished guests were met by Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry. Director Alecu Popa presented to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to the amir of Kuwait the petrochemical complex, made up of over 50 installations manufacturing more than 100 products exported to over 50 countries.

The next unit visited was an intercooperative economic association which breeds and raises young cattle, in the Barcanesti commune, Prahova County. President Nicolae Ceausescu and the amir of Kuwait were met there by Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry. The two heads of state were informed about the development of this unit and the manner in which production is organized. They visited two farms of the association. The distinguished guests praised the organization of the unit and wished its workers success in their activities.

Throughout the visit, numerous Prahova inhabitants warmly greeted the Romanian president and the amir of Kuwait, expressing pleasure at having them as guests, as well as the conviction that the new Romanian-Kuwaiti dialogue at summit level will give new impetus to the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Also this morning, the amir of Kuwait laid a wreath at the monument of heroes in the struggle for the freedom of the people and fatherland, and for socialism. The ceremony was attended by Romanian officials and the Kuwaiti officials accompanying the high-ranking guest on his visit to our country. The state anthems of Romania and Kuwait were played.

At a ceremony held at the distinguished guest's residence, Bucharest General Mayor Comrade Gheorghe Pana presented His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah with the key to the city, as a symbol of friendship and the good Romanian-Kuwaiti relations.

As-Sabah Departs 14 Sep

AU140740 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0646 GMT on 14 September carries a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the departure from Romania of Kuwait's amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, "other Romanian party-state leaders" and numerous Bucharest residents are at the airport to see off the Kuwait head of state. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of Romania and Kuwait are played. The two presidents are reported to review the honor guard.

The announcer states that President Ceausescu and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah "take warm leave of each other." The live relay ends at 0658 GMT without any speeches being given.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA VISITS

Ceausescu Receives Boucetta

AU111950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 11, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, chairman for his country of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Hassan II of Morocco.

Emphasis was placed on the upward course of the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Morocco which continually develop in full concordance with the decisions and understandings covenanted during the summit-level Romanian-Moroccan dialogue.

The significance was highlighted of carrying into effect the understandings reached during the session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation for the development of economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations between the two countries, with emphasis on the fact that the development of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Morocco was to mutual benefit, in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and international cooperation.

Aspects of the international political life were also approached. In this framework, it was assessed that, under the circumstances, when the world situation was particularly complex and contradictory, efforts should intensify for the lessening of tension, the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, peace and observance of national independence, for the political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world. In this context, stress was laid on the significance of a global solution in the Middle East which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, through the creation of an independent Palestinian state of their own included, to guaranteed independence and sovereignty to all the states in the area.

The need was also highlighted for all states, for international public opinion to streamline their efforts towards halting the arms race, passing to measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, the fact being assessed that the achievement of disarmament was a demand of peace and security, a desideratum for all peoples' peaceful development. The need was stressed for energetic measures of disarmament in Europe, for preventing the location of further nuclear and mass destruction weapons on the continent, stress being laid on the significance of a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting which should decide the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe.

During the interview the importance was highlighted of the adoption of tangible measures for eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, prerequisites for the free and independent development of each nation on the road of economic and social progress, of maintaining peace and stability, of achieving detente and a free economic and political cooperation among states.

Both sides reasserted the importance of promoting in international life the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the use of threat of force, of each people's right to be master of its destinies.

The aggressive acts of the Republic of South Africa against Namibia were condemned and the need was stressed for ensuring the Namibian people's right to independence and free development.

The interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

Burtica Receives Moroccan

AU111927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 11, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, co-chairman of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, whose proceedings are taking place in Bucharest.

New ways and possibilities were examined of developing the goods and commerical exchanges between the two countries on mutually advantageous bases. Modalities were also approached of expanding the Romanian-Moroccan cooperation in other fields of activity as well, on the basis of the provisions of the economic development plans of Romania and Morocco.

Talks Held With Andrei

AU131727 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1610 GMT 13 Sep 81

["On the Road of Developing Romanian-Moroccan Relations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Sep (AGERPRES)--M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, paid an official visit to Romania over September 9-13, 1981, as guest of Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei.

The two ministers chaired in this period the works of the third session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernment Commission for Economic and Techical Cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu received the Moroccan minister of state, who conveyed to him a message of friendship from King Hassan II of Morocco.

During the talks on the development of the Romanian-Moroccan relations of collaboration and on the main international issues, the two ministers expressed satisfaction at the positive results in the carrying through of the understandings reached at the second session of the Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation and pointed to the increased opportunities the continually developing economies of the two countries offer for the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Moroccan trade and cooperation upon mutually advantageous bases.

The two ministers agreed to further act for the expansion, diversification and actuation of the trade exchanges, and covenanted that measures be taken for securing an equilibrated and steady development of the exchanges of goods and services between Romania and Morocco.

Within the exchange of views on the main international issues the ministers considered that the current international situation is very complex, that phenomena are accumulated which endanger the cause of peace, national independence and progress of mankind. They consider that under the circumstances the rallying and close collaboration of all peoples are more necessary now than ever, in order to avert the deterioration of international life, for the definite elimination of the policy of force and threat of force and the strict observance of the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of international detente, understanding, and collaboration.

The two ministers declared for the peaceful settlement of all interstate disputes, as well as for the undelayed taking of concrete measures regarding the general disarmament, the nuclear disarmament first of all, for intensified efforts towards the building of a new international economic order.

Expressing their profound concern over the perpetuation of the conflict in the Middle East, they stressed the need for intensified efforts leading to a global, just and durable solution of that conflict. They reiterated their confidence that the implementation of the Palestinian people's national rights, inclusive of the right to found an independent state of its own, is an essential condition for the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

The foreign ministers of Romania and Morocco stressed the outstanding importance of strengthened European security for the future of Europe and the peace of the whole world. They considered it important that concrete measures should be adopted in Madrid leading to the enforcement of the Final Act, to the secured continuity of the process opened at Helsinki.

Highlighting the close connection between European security and security in the Mediterranean, the two ministers agreed that efforts should be increased in order to turn the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and collaboration.

Referring to the situation in Africa, the ministers expressed the two governments' special concern over the tense situation created in Austral Africa consequent to the perpetuation of Namibia's illegal occupation by the South African racist regime, over the latter's attempts at averting the Namibian people's access to independence. They reaffirmed the two countries' and peoples' solidarity with the Namibian people's right cause, their determination to [word indistinct] in the future, too, in the struggle carried on under the SWAPO leadership for the implementation of its inalienable right to a free and sovereign existence.

The ministers also declared for the settlement of the disputes existing between some African states by means of negotiations, without any outside immixture, while ensuring the strengthening of the collaboration, friendship and solidarity on the African Continent.

The two ministers emphasized the importance for the attainment of the desiderata of peace, freedom, independence, disarmament, and upbuilding of the new international order, of the unity and concerted action of the developing countries, of the small and medium-sized countries, of the nonaligned countries' movement, as well as of increasing the UN role as an instrument of international peace and cooperation.

Highlighting the good collaboration existing between Romania and Morocco on an international plane, the two ministers decided to work henceforth, too, for deepening and expanding this collaboration also through organizing periodical consultations between the foreign ministries.

Expressing their full satisfaction at the fruitful results of the talks conducted and of the works of the joint commission, the Romanian and Moroccan foreign ministers appreciated that the deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the socialist republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Morocco accords with the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, freedom and independence of the peoples, of understanding among all nations of the world.

The Moroccan minister left Bucharest on September 13.

Protocol Signed 12 Sep

AU121536 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Sep (AGERPRES)--Official talks between the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperations of the Kingdom of Morocco, M'hamed Boucetta, as well as the proceedings of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on September 11.

The two ministers signed the protocol of the third session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, the agreement on mutual encouraging and guaranteeing of investments, the convention on the avoidance of double taxation and the programme of applying the cultural agreement between the governments of the two countries for the 1981-1983 interval.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CSSR'S INDRA

Ceausescu Receives Indra

AU111334 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic today received the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, who visited our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

The CSSR Federal Assembly chairman conveyed cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and of Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The leader of the CSSR parliamentary delegation also expressed warm thanks for being received and for the invitation to visit Romania and to become acquainted with the Romanian people's successes in building socialism, as well as for the warm hospitality accorded the delegation members during their stay in our country. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks, and, on behalf of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and himself, he conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and to Comrade Gustav Husak.

The sides emphasized with great satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our parties, countries and peoples, and expressed the conviction that these relations will further expand and deepen, on the basis of the important decisions and agreements established by the Romanian and CSSR party-state leaders. Thus, they stressed the role of parliaments and parliament members in the two countries for continuously expanding the Romanian-CSSR relations, for promoting better mutual understanding and strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our peoples. They expressed the view that continuously developing the Romanian-CSSR cooperation helps build the new system in the two friendly countries, benefits both peoples, and contributes to enhancing the prestige and influence of socialism in the world, and to the cause of peace, security and cooperation. The sides also discussed certain aspects of the current international political situation. They stressed that, given the current complex and contradictory situation in the world, it is very important to strengthen the cooperation, unity and solidarity among the socialist countries, progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all peoples in the struggle for resuming and continuing the trend toward international detente, peace and cooperation. Along this line, they expressed the view that the Romanian and CSSR parliaments, together with the other parliaments, can make an important contribution to improving the world political climate and to promoting extensive cooperation among all nations.

Special attention was given to achieving security and cooperation in Europe. The sides expressed the belief that efforts must be intensified to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting, so that it can give fresh impetus to detente on the continent and create conditions for organizing a conference on disarmament and confidence in Europe; at the same time, steps must be taken to ensure the continuity of such meetings and conferences. They also stressed that some of mankind's major problems are halting the arms race, effecting disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, preventing the deployment of additional missiles in Europe, halting the production of neutron weapons, eliminating underdevelopment, and achieving a new world economic order.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and comardely atmosphere.

Meets Mayor Pana

AU101132 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] The delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly led by Comrade Alois Indra met on 8 September with Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and general mayor of Bucharest.

During the meeting, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, and stressed the decisive role played by the Romanian-CSSR summit meetings and talks in deepening and diversifying those relations.

The general mayor of Bucharest then briefed the guests on a number of the concerns of the municipal party committee and municipal people's council with the socioeconomic, urban, civic and administrative development of Bucharest.

The general mayor of Bucharest gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

Lumir Hanak, CSSR ambassador in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

During the morning, the delegation members visited the Bucharest heavy machine enterprise where engineer Emanoil Babici, director general of that enterprise and GNA deputy, presented aspects of the activity carried out by that large industrial unit of Bucharest, after which the guests visited processing sections for important equipment built at that enterprise.

In the afternoon, the delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly left for a visit to Brasov County.

Visits Arges Region

LD102312 Prague CTK in English 2113 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (CTK)--The delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra, currently on an official friendly visit to Romania, spent Thursday in the Arges Region.

In the regional capital, Pietesti, the delegation met with leading officials of the Regional People's Council and inspected a wood-processing plant and the Dacia car factory.

The Czechoslovak guests returned to Bucharest in the evening.

POPESCU RECEIVES AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST OFFICIALS

AU121537 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Sep (AGERPRES)--On Friday, September 11, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Erwin Scharf, secretary, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Austria, and Johann Steiner, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of Austria, that paid a visit to Romania.

Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, and Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria.

During the interview information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Austria, as well as opinions on some international questions, the need being stressed for intensified efforts by all peoples for maintiaining peace, for disarmament and for strengthening security in Europe and in the world.

Likewise, the two sides, wish was expressed to further develop and deepen the good relations between them in the interest of the two parties and countries, of the cause of peace, democracy, social progress, international cooperation and collaboration.

SYRIAN MILITARY VESSELS VISIT CONSTANTA HARBOR

AU121847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Sep (AGERPRES)--Two Syrian military ships arrived in the port of Constanta on September 12. The same day Admiral (Abdulah Mohamed), accompanied by a group of Syrian officers, paid formal calls on the mayor of Constanta Municipality and on the commander of the navy.

CAZACU RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

AU121538 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Sep (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on September 12 (Muteeb Shanan), alternate member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, who paid a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk, information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the two parties and aspects were approached of the international political life.

Stress was laid on the good relations of collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, and the wish was expressed that, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect of the talks and understandings between the heads of the two parties and states, Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad, the relations further develop, in the interest of the Romanian and Syrian peoples, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, progress and collaboration among nations.

VERDET CONGRATULATES NEW IRANIAN PREMIER

AU100932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (AGERPRES)--Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet sent a telegram to the Prime Minister of Iran, Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, whereby he addresses him sincere congratulations, wishes for good health and personal happiness on his having been appointed to that office. The telegram expresses the belief that the relations of cooperation between the two countries will further deepen.

SECRETARY HAIG ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Vhrovec

LD121530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived this afternoon on an official visit to our country. He was welcomed at Belgrade airport, Surcin, by his host, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, and a group of high-ranking officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia David Anderson and embassy officials were also present at the airport.

Talks Open

LD121908 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Official Yugoslav-U.S. talks have opened in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The dialogue between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig about the further promotion of bilateral relations and about topical international issues is still in progress. Later this evening, the U.S. secretary of state will be received by President of the Yugoslav Presidency Sergej Kraigher. After that, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec will give a formal dinner in honor of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. It is expected that toasts will be exchanged at the dinner.

Evening Talks

LD122112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2005 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--A high degree of openness and an atmosphere of mutual respect represent some of the main characteristics of this evening's talks between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Those taking part in the talks included David Anderson, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia; Lawrence Eagleburger, assistant U.S. secretary of state for European questions; Paul D. Wolfowitz, director of policy planning staff; and on the Yugoslav side; Budimir Loncar, SFRY ambassador to the United States; Milos Melovski and Kazimir Vidas, assistants in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Mirko Zaric, head of the administration for North America in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Questions of bilateral relations, as well as some of the most important international problems, were discussed during the talks.

During the exchange of views on bilateral cooperation, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the achieved degree of development. The Yugoslav side also expressed its support for the United States' principled stand regarding the terrorist activity of anti-Yugoslav emigres. The U.S. side repeated its assurances that it will not allow anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity and that it will use every measure available to curb it. The two sides stressed the need to suppress international terrorism and all its negative aspects were pointed out.

The increasingly developed economic cooperation between the two countries--apart from the satisfaction with its development--was the subject of discussion, especially in connection with the problems which hinder its further development, such as the problem of the Yugoslav deficit in the commodity exchange with the United States. Assurances were given by the U.S. side that President Reagan's administration will lend full support to the solution of these questions.

The two sides informed each other with great interest on their views on some of the most important international problems, such as the questions of East-West relations, the situation in the Middle East and the events in the south of Africa.

The two sides very frankly [otvoreno] presented their views on the causes and consequences of the present international situation which, in their joint assessment, is a heavy burden for peace in the world.

Before the talks, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, where he paid homage to President Tito's memory and placed flowers on his grave.

Vrhovec Hosts Dinner

LD122238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2037 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--After tonight's talks, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec gave a formal dinner in honor of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

In addition to the associates of the two ministers, who had taken part in the talks today, there were present at the dinner Milos Minic, president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations; Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Jon Srbovan, president of the Yugoslav Federdal Economic Chamber Presidium; Petar Kostic and Metod Rotar, federal secretaries of finance and foreign trade, respectively; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; and other personalities.

[TANJUG promises more but has ended its transmissions for today without completing this item.]

Vrhovec Toasts Haig

LD122338 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] We have received information that the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, and the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, exchanged toasts at a formal dinner.

Greeting his guest, Josip Vrhovec said:

Between our peoples there is a long tradition of good relations and mutual trust. Let us remember that in World War II we were allies and were on the side of justice. Considerable progress has been achieved by Yugoslavia and the United States on a wide front of political, economic, cultural, scientific and other cooperation. We particularly appreciate your government's professed readiness to prevent anti-Yugoslav terrorist actions and to punish them with more decisive measures.

Between us there are certain differences, both in our countries' positions and as regards some international problems. However, when we examine our relations in practical terms, we see and are convinced that differences should not present an obstacle to cooperation. In this way we confirm the effectiveness of active peaceful coexistence.

We are aware, said Vrhovec, of the great dangers facing the world today. There are many dangerous crises around the globe. Unfortunately, they are tackled as a rule from the point of view of global relations and military-political alliances. The logical consequences of this is their constant aggravation. In this context the suffering and the tribulations of the people get worse, and some vital principles of international law are crudely violated. However, Josip Vrhovec continued, we believe that these problems can be resolved by recognizing the sovereign right of peoples to sovereignty, independence and the style of life of their choosing. It is our conviction that this right does not apply to sovereign countries alone but also to the peoples who are still compelled to fight for their freedom. These are the basic principles of the policy of non-alignment of which President Tito was one of the founders. Yugoslavia remains consistently loyal to Tito's ideas and this policy.

A major part of the world is still denied the basic conditions for development. This topic was on the agenda in Cancun recently. Bearing in mind what we agreed on there, we are awaiting with hope the forthcoming summit meeting and hoping that it will provide a positive incentive for the beginning of global talks within the UN system.

I am convinced, Josip Vrhovec concluded, that your visit will be a new, positive contribution to the development of our relations.

Vrhovec, Haig Talks

AU122149 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] This afternoon, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, held talks, in an open atmosphere and with full respect about bilateral cooperation and some of the most important international problems. Vrhovec and Haig positively appraised the past cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States and expressed their wish to see that cooperation also continues in the future on the basis of known principles.

The increasingly highly developed economic cooperation between the two countries was also discussed especially in connection with the problems which hinder its further development. The American side offered assurances that President Reagan's administration would extend its full support to solve these problems.

In the talks about the views on some of the most important international problems, both sides very openly stated their views on the causes and consequences of the present international situation which, according to their mutual appraisal, represents a heavy burden for world peace. Vrhovec and Haig devoted special attention to the relations between the big powers and the effect of these relations on the entire world situation. The danger represented by the Middle East crisis was pointed out and the American side provided information on the talks with As-Sadat, Begin and Saudi Prince Fahd.

Our side called attention to the fact that the latest development of the situation in southern Africa involves dangerous consequences both for Africa and for the entire nonaligned world.

Following the talks, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner in honor of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at which toasts were exchanged.

Kraigher Receives Haig

LD122230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2126 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, this evening received U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, accompanied by David Anderson, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Lawrence Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state, in the Palace of the Federation.

During a long, open and friendly talk, in which Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Yugoslav Ambassador to Washington Budimir Loncar also took part, satisfaction was expressed with the successful cooperation between the two countries. This cooperation is characterized by mutual respect and based on jointly agreed principles, which represent a lasting basis for the stability and continuous strengthening of Yugoslav-U.S. relations and thus also for mutual friendly feelings of the two countries' peoples.

The talks dealt with a number of topical problems of international relations. In this connection, Secretary of State A. Haig presented topical problems and lines of action of the U.S. policy

The two sides pointed to the need for negotiations as an irreplaceable way of solving the existing crises in various regions of the world, and of restoring and strengthening detente as a universal process. In this connection, the two sides discussed the crisis in the Middle East, and the need to solve the Palestinian question, while respecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, as well as the situation in the Mediterranean. The role of the policy of nonalignment in the existing international situation was also discussed.

The Yugoslav side stressed that all the measures leading to halting the arms race and establishing the conditions for a process of genuine disarmament were of exceptional importance.

During the conversation on the alarming situation in the south of Africa, S. Kraigher pointed to the necessary and urgent need to give Namibia its independence, and to respect Angola's integrity which would directly contribute to the consolidation of independence of the countries in this [word indistinct] area of Africa.

Individual aspects of north-south relations were touched upon especially in connection with the forthcoming Mexico meeting on economic problems and the development in the world. The need was stressed to create the necessary conditions to embark on global talks. Other questions of international relations were also discussed.

Secretary of State A. Haig conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes from President Reagan which, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, S. Kraigher (?warmly) reciprocated.

Haig Departs

LD130722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0655 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade 13 Sep (TANJUG)-- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who has paid an official visit to our country, left Belgrade this morning. At the airport in Surcin, Haig was seen off by his host Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who was accompanied by a group of officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, David Anderson, was also present at the sendoff.

Sundic Views Visit

LD131948 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Milika Sundic commentary on Secretary of State Haig's visit to SFRY]

[Text] When the statement on a visit says that it signified a further development of friendly relations between the two countries and their peoples and that the talks took place in a spirit of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs -- which is the case with the visit to Yugoslavia by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and his talks with Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs -- then this suffices to assess the just concluded Yugoslav-U.S. dialogue as fully successful and mutually useful.

Yugoslavia and the United States have confirmed their resolve to develop and promote bilateral cooperation on completely equal foundations with simultaneous respect for the differences in their stands on and approaches to current international problems and on how to resolve hotbeds of crises in the world.

As with the many meetings in the past, especially those at summit level, this latest meeting did not aim at changing the principles on which relations between the nonaligned, self-management and socialist Yugoslavia and a leading bloc-oriented world power are based; the objective was to further confirm and enrich these relations, both on the bilateral and on the international plane. Besides, the mere fact that both Yugoslavia and the United States attach equal importance to mutual cooperation without any conditions attached makes it possible for the two countries, whenever necessary, to exchange views on all questions of mutual interest regardless of the differences, disagreements or similarities. It is a fact that all these things are present and will continue to be present in Yugoslav-U.S. relations, and the same applies to the readiness to nurture the good side of these relations and not to multiply the differences and disagreements.

This partnership, which basically rests on mutual respect, has all the conditions for development and promotion even when public disagreements occur on the assessment of the reasons and possible consequences of the existing international tension. Besides, there are no secrets in this respect in the relations between Yugoslavia and the United States. There is no doubt that Yugoslav views of the international situation will not change U.S. ones, and vice-versa, but they will contribute no doubt to better understanding and acceptance of the existing realities in the world divided by blocs, and above all will contribute to taking into account the fact that an enormous number of countries which are not tied to military-political blocs refuse to accept any rivalry whatsoever between the great and rich which is not in the service of lasting and stable peace.

The fact that the United States accepts Yugoslavia such as it is, that it values its independent line on the international plane, and the right of Yugoslavia to decide its own internal development is merely an additional proof that in its relations with the world Yugoslavia has nothing to change and that it will remain a reliable friend of all the countries which are friendly to it.

TANJUG REPORTS CONSULTATIONS WITH USSR IN MOSCOW

LD121338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--Consultations between representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and of the Soviet Foreign Ministry on the forthcoming 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly were held in the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The regular consultations yesterday, annually held by the two countries' representatives alternately in Belgrade and in Moscow. The Yugoslav side was represented by head of the department for international organizations in the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat V. Knezevic, and the Soviet by head of the Department for International Organizations V. Petrovskiy.

Vido Knezevic was received yesterday also by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev.

PCI'S BERLINGUER INTERVIEWED ON BELGRADE TV

LD101504 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--General Secretary of the Communist Party of Italy Enrico Berlinguer considers that in his country efforts should be made to overcome discrepancy among leftist forces.

In his interview to the Belgrade television, Berlinguer assessed that unlike France, the identity of leftist forces' prospects does not exist in Italy, which prevents more efficient waging of the struggle which would give alternative to the present system of government, based on the rule of Christian Democrats.

He emphasized the significance of cooperation between the Communist Party of Italy and the left not only in the country, but also in Western Europe. He turned down the views that Eurocommunism is in crisis, and stated that Eurocommunism is "seeking a third road", in which one should rely not only on communist parties, but also on other forces of the workers' movement.

In his interview to the Belgrade television Berlinguer highly assessed cooperation between the Communist Party of Italy and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia of which he said to have given significant contribution to the development of friendly relations between the two countries and their peoples. [Sentence as received]

The Italian Communist Party general secretary left Belgrade yesterday after a two-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

TALKS CONTINUE WITH DENMARK'S JORGENSEN

LD101456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--Today's continuation of Djuranovic-Jorgensen talks deal in the first place with problems of bilateral cooperation, and it was concluded with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the two countries are developing favorably. Stress was laid upon the common desire to continue this process in the future and to devote particular attention in the forthcoming period to promoting economic exchange, which has recently shown a fall. Examining the reasons for such a situation, Djuranovic and Jorgensen concluded that it was in great measure the result of the crisis in international economic relations and the problems caused by this crisis to both Yugoslavia and Denmark.

It was also considered necessary for new efforts to be exerted to acquaint both sides with the possibilities of the economies of each country. Yugoslavia and Denmark have approximately the same volume of foreign trade exchange, about $15 billion a year, and the present economic exchange between them amounting to about $80 million annually is clearly insufficient. Emphasis was therefore laid on the need for the Yugoslav-Danish Committee for Economic Cooperation to devote even greater attention to these matters and to examine specific projects and other methods for promoting commodity exchange.

Particular attention was devoted to the Yugoslav deficit in this exchange, and there was expressed agreement on the need for efforts from both sides to resolve this problem through increasing commodity exchange and developing higher forms of economic exchange, something which has so far yielded only initial results.

In view of the agreement between Yugoslavia and the European community, of which Denmark is a member, the Yugoslav side stressed the problem of cooperation with the community countries which arose after Greece's entry into the EEC, as well as the need for this problem to be resolved as rapidly as possible, owing to the huge losses which Yugoslavia is suffering due to the prevention of meat exports to Greece.

There was also discussion of cooperation in the sphere of tourism, with both sides desiring that this should continue to develop, since it contributes to promoting overall cooperation between the two countries.

Going on to examine international issues, Djuranovic and Jorgensen underlined their governments' anxiety at the very unfavorable development of the international situation, which is marked by serious aggravation of relations, above all between the great powers, the existence of a series of critical flashpoints full of dangers for peace in the world, and by the increasing arms race. As European countries, albeit with differing foreign policy positions, both Yugoslavia and Denmark advocate renewing the process of negotiation and relaxation of tension and commencing negotiations on disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. As is well known, Denmark supports the denuclearization of the Scandinavian region, desiring that the nonatomic zone should extend further throughout Europe. Both countries are also interested in the success of the Madrid CSCE meeting, hoping that continuation of this meeting's work will bring a consensus which--however minimal it may be--will make possible the continuation of the positive processes begun in Helsinki.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, briefed his guest on Yugoslavia's policy and activities as a nonaligned country, and on our assessments of the situation in the Nonaligned Movement. He emphasized the importance of the authentic principles of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment, which Yugoslavia advocates consistently. For his part, the Danish prime minister emphasized the great importance attributed by his country to the policy and Movement of Nonalighment, and in particular to the role played by Yugoslavia in this movement as a factor contributing to maintaining international peace and security and establishing equitable democratic international political and economic relations.

Both sides expressed pleasure in the talks at the beneficial nature of their exchange of opinions, which was sincere and frank and which, in the opinion of both sides, was an important contribution to mutual knowledge and understanding, as well as to the perception of prospects for further expanding cooperation on both the bilateral and the international level within the framework of the United Nations and other international organizations.

Prime Minister Jorgensen conveyed to the SFRY president an invitation to visit Denmark. which was accepted with pleasure.

EGYPTIAN NONALIGNMENT "INCREASINGLY DOUBTFUL"

AU101659 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Miladin Manojlovic interview with Milutin Milenkovic, Belgrade Radio commentator, from the studio--live]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Milenkovic, a few days ago on this program you concluded in your first commentary on the numerous arrests in Egypt that that action by President as-Sadat has a wider significance than the one officially attributed to it by Cairo. You concluded that what is involved is not only a matter of resolutely preventing new religious conflicts between the Copts and the Muslims. You indicated the possibility that in the coming days the purpose of this internal ground clearing from the opposition critics of As-Sadat's policy would become clear. Today we heard the news about the forthcoming American-Egyptian military maneuvers and the decision of President as-Sadat to grant the United States some, as he puts it, military concessions in his territory. Can this have some connection with the internal settling of accounts between the government and its critics in Egypt?

[Answer] Today an extraordinary referendum is being held in Egypt which President as-Sadat urgently called to obtain the people's support in suppressing religious disorders and strengthening national unity. Judging by all available evidence, the referendum conceived in this manner will carry the imprint of a general aspiration by Egypt's citizens to prevent, once and for all, mutual bloodshedding. But today there is also the news of President as-Sadat's announcement that he will deepen military cooperation with the United States, that--as you have noted--the American-Egyptian military maneuvers will be held shortly and that President Reagan will virtually be granted military bases on the Egyptian territory that is circling the world. Yesterday in his native village of (Mitabuk), President as-Sadat even openly said that the U.S. armed forces would be able to operate from Egyptian territory to intervene if an Islamic country is attacked. All this is happening precisely at a time when, following his visit to Egypt, Israeli Prime Minister Begin has arrived in Washington where, as we recall, As-Sadat visited last month.

Thus it can be said that the true meaning of the great settling of accounts with all those who do not approve Egypt's current policy is now being outlined. President as-Sadat wants to carry out that policy to its ultimate goal, that is, to creating a de facto American-Israeli-Egyptian military alliance in one of the most sensitive and already inflamed regions of the world. Egyptian territory is thus becoming not only a supplementary military bridgehead of the U.S. policy in the eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and Africa, but Egypt is also assuming a primary role in this respect and thereby becoming a more important partner than Israel, in view of its strategic depth and its position that provides a larger range for action than that provided by Israel.

[Question] Is it possible to say against whom all this is aimed now and in the future?

[Answer] It is obviously primarily aimed against Libya, Syria, the Palestinians, Ethiopia, South Yemen, Algeria and probably also Iraq. And it is aimed against them within the larger framework of the U.S. struggle against the Soviet influence in that part of the world. Thus, what is involved here is a matter of more thoroughly including Egypt in the interbloc wrestling which has many of the characteristics of an intensified cold war and of preparations for probable new local armed adventures. That is naturally extremely dangerous and harmful for world peace and for the sovereignty of the countries of that region, including Egypt itself.

[Question] But Egypt is a nonaligned country. As such, can it join the military game of bloc pressures?

[Answer] I would say that these steps make Egypt's nonalignment increasingly doubtful. But the criteria of the nonalignment of a certain country--the criteria that have been determined by the original acts of the Nonaligned Movement--must be specifically implemented in each specific case. It seems that Egypt is seriously violating them in this manner. But I can neither foresee nor say what Egypt's fate in the movement will be. However, it is certain that those forces which have sought Egypt's expulsion from the movement will now gain new arguments and will probably intensify their actions in that respect.

[Manojlovic] Thank you, Comrade Milenkovic.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON CARIBBEAN NONALIGNMENT

AU092100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 81 p 3

[DJ Julius Report]

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, Sep--We have decided to apply for full membership in the Nonaligned Movement because we believe that in this way we will strengthen our independence, Miss Eugenia Charles, premier of Dominica, has told us.

Dominica is an island in the eastern Caribbean which attained its independence in 1981 and is struggling to strengthen it. At the same time, the prime minister of Dominica, a politician of conservative views, said that she is an adherent of true nonalignment, such as President Tito always strove and fought for. She considers him a creator of nonalignment. According to her, Dominica will soon request full membership in the Nonaligned Movement.

The decision of Dominica when implemented, as well as the forthcoming independence of Belize (on 21 September), which through its premier, George Price has stated that it will immediately join the Nonaligned Movement (in which it has had special status), undoubtedly will further strengthen nonalignment in the Caribbean, which for years has been displaying a tendency to side with the nonaligned. Above all, this may affect the neighboring conservative governments, such as, for instance, the government of Saint Vincent, and some other islands which are not yet independent.

The historical process of the Caribbean nations--which are now definitively being freed of colonialism--moving closer to the nonaligned policy and movement continues, as the decisions of Belize and Dominica show.

Logical Tendency

Winston Cenac, prime minister of Saint Lucia, is also convinced of that. He believes that it is a logical historical tendency of eastern Caribbean countries to join nonalignment and that it is only a matter of time and circumstance before they all do it. For all of them have the same essential interests which bring them close to nonalignment, as "the least developed among the underdeveloped countries of the third world," these former British colonies must struggle for a new international economic order, and it is logical that they do it together with the nonaligned countries, which are their historical allies.

MOJSOV SENDS HOLIDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO ZHIVKOV

LD080854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade 8 Sep (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has sent Todor Zhivkov general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message expresses the best wishes for the further successful socialist development of Bulgaria and stresses a readiness for the relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to develop successfully in the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, peace, equal international cooperation, social progress and socialism in the world.

MOJSOV SENDS HOLIDAY GREETINGS TO DPRK LEADER

LD080950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0734 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade 8 Sep (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has sent Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, felicitations on the occasion of the DPRK national holiday. The message stresses that the DPRK in the period of its socialist development has attained major results and expresses the best wishes for the successful development and prosperity of the DPRK. The conviction is also expressed that the relations between the LCY and the Korean Workers Party and between our two socialist and nonaligned countries will continue to develop in the interests of peace and equal international cooperation, social progress and socialism in the world.

LJUBICIC CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE MARKS NAVY DAY

LD091028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for National Defense Army General Nikola Ljubicic has sent congratulations to seamen, men, cadets, officers and civilian personnel serving in the Yugoslav Navy.

Dear comrades, I send you most cordial congratulations and comradely greetings on the occasion of 10 September, Navy Merchant Marine and River Shipping Day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

You are awaiting the 39th commemorative day of our navy with your notable achievements and your military-expert training, idological-political education, technical skills, modernization and consolidation of unit combat readiness, coupled with moral-political unity and the high level of awareness of all members of the navy. This is a sure guarantee of the security of our sea borders. In this way you consistently follow the path of the revolutionaries--our first seamen--who, led by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, created and built our navy during the difficult days of the the national liberation war. Thanks to your self-sacrificing work and the significant investments of our society for the development of the navy, the navy has now grown into a powerful strike force of our armed forces capable of accomplishing its tasks within the ambitions of the unified all-people's defense and social self-protection system.

The world and the times in which we live, technical and technological progress and the constant intensification and increasingly emphatic presence of the military factor in international relations obliges you to make fresh efforts in your political and military-expert training and in the struggle for a high level of moral-political unity in your collectives--units, commands and institutions. Consistently follow the words and the thought of Comrade Tito who always showed a great interest in the development and modernization of our navy.

In connection with your holiday, I also greet all members of the sea and river economy, societies and clubs for water activity and sport, and work collectives involved in marine development with the wish that through joint efforts we may attain even greater successes and work victories for the benefits and consolidation of our socialist, self-management and non-aligned community.

BRIEFS

CRUDE OIL PAYMENTS--Zagreb, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--INA (Industrial Petroleum) has stopped delivery of oil derivatives to the republics and provinces that have not yet met their commitments for the import of crude oil. These financial commitments have been met only by the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the Province of Kosovo. All others, including the Socialist Republic of Croatia where INA has its head office, still owe considerable sums of money. The overall debt stands at $134.5 million for the crude oil imports oil in the the first 9 months of this year. INA representatives stressed that this step was "necessary," because the plan to process and supply oil derivatives to the market is not being fulfilled solely because of the shortage of funds. This year INA planned to process 8.325 million tons of oil, but because of reduced imports a new plan was worked out envisaging the processing of 7.85 million tons of crude. Even this reduced plan can be carried out only if the problem of obtaining foreign currency to purchase crude oil can be resolved. According to our information, some republics have already intimated that they will begin to pay in foreign currency. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 8 Sep 81 LD]